



Class D 21

Book 11923



AN
EPITOME
OF
HISTORY,
WITH
HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL
CHARTS.

BY J. E. WORCESTER.

CAMBRIDGE:

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DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

District Clerk's Office.

BE it remembered, that on the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1827, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, J. E. Worcester, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, *to wit* :—

“An Epitome of History, with Historical and Chronological Charts.
By J. E. Worcester ”

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JNO. W. DAVIS.

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PREFACE.

THE study of History, which is one of the most interesting and useful branches of knowledge, has been but little attended to in our common schools ; and one of the reasons of its having been so much neglected, is doubtless the want of suitable books.

The author of this little treatise published, some time since, the “ *Elements of History, Ancient and Modern,*” accompanied by “ *An Historical Atlas ;*” a work which is adapted to the use of academies and the higher schools, and which has been favourably received.

The plan adopted in the “ *Elements*” of facilitating the study of History by a series of *Historical Charts*, has been highly approved by many experienced and judicious instructors ; and the author has thought he might perform an acceptable service to the interests of education, by preparing a manual suitable to be used as the first book in History by pupils who might afterward study larger works, and also by a numerous class of young persons, of both sexes, whose means of education are too limited to admit of their studying thoroughly, while at school, a more extended system.

This little treatise is substantially an abstract of the larger work above mentioned ; and the plan of it is

similar to that adopted in the author's *Epitome of Geography*; a plan which is very simple, and perfectly easy both to the teacher and pupil, and which will readily unfold itself as the work is perused.

The *Epitome* and the accompanying *Atlas* are to be used throughout in connexion; and the matter is all along arranged in the order in which it is deemed most advisable that it should be studied.

The study of Geography ought always to precede the study of History; but a pupil who has made himself well acquainted with such a treatise as the *Epitome of Geography* above mentioned, may with advantage attend to this work.

This work has been made concise, in order that it might be adapted to the wants of such as have not heretofore been accustomed to attend to the subject while at school, and that the expense might be so small as to place it within the reach of all classes. But though the plan is concise, it is comprehensive; and the Book, together with the *Atlas*, will be found to contain much important historical information, and will give the pupil a general view of the rise, progress, revolutions, decline, and fall of the principal states and empires, and furnish him with a connected series of many of the most interesting events, from the remotest ages to the present time.

It is highly important that the study of *History and Chronology* should be generally introduced into our common schools, that young persons of both sexes may be instructed in their outlines. This is desirable, not so much for the sake of the knowledge thus to be acquired, as for the benefit which it may afford as a foundation for further improvement, by enabling the pupil to pursue the study with satisfaction and advantage, after the

season of attending school is passed ; by cherishing a taste for a more profitable course of reading than is now generally pursued ; a course which will tend more to strengthen the mind and improve the character, embracing less of fiction and more of fact, fewer novels and more of history.



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ERRATUM.

Page 50, line 19, for *Diod'orus*, read *Diodo'rus*.

EPITOME OF HISTORY.



INTRODUCTION.

1. HISTORY is a narrative of past events.

2. History, with respect to time, is divided into *Ancient* and *Modern*.

3. *Ancient History* is the history of the world from the creation to the establishment of the *New Empire of the West* under *Charlemagne*, A. D. 800.

4. *Modern History* is the history of the world from A. D. 800 to the present time.

5. Some historians, however, adopt the *Christian Era*, and others the subversion of the *Western Empire of the Romans*, A. D. 476, for the dividing point between *Ancient* and *Modern History*.

6. A third division of History, which is often considered as distinct from ancient and modern, is that of the *Middle Ages*. This period comprises about a thousand years, from the 5th to the 15th century; or from the subversion of the *Western Empire of the Romans* to that of the *Eastern Empire*.

7. The *Middle Ages* embrace the time intervening between the extinction of ancient literature and the ap-

Questions.—INTRODUCTION.

1. What is History?
2. How is it divided?
3. What is Ancient History?
4. What is Modern History?
5. What other periods are sometimes considered as the division between ancient and modern history?
6. What is a third division of history? What does it comprise?
7. What more is said of the Middle Ages?

pearance of modern literature. During this period Europe was sunk in ignorance and barbarism; hence it is often styled the *Dark Ages*.

8. *Ancient History* is distinguished by the four great monarchies of *Assyria* or *Babylon*, *Persia*, *Greece* or *Macedonia*, and *Rome*.

9. The *Middle Ages* are characterized by the origin and progress of *Mahometanism*, the prevalence of the *Feudal System*, the *Crusades*, and *Chivalry*.

10. *Modern History* is distinguished by the invention of *gunpowder*, and the consequent change in the *mode of war*; the discovery of *America*, and the extension of *commerce*; the invention of the art of *printing*, the revival of *learning*, and the diffusion of *knowledge*; also by the *reformation* in religion, and a variety of other improvements in the state of society.

11. History, with regard to the nature of its subjects, may be divided into *Sacred* and *Profane*, *Ecclesiastical* and *Civil*.

12. *Sacred History* is the history contained in the *Scriptures*, and it relates chiefly to the *Israelites*.

13. *Profane History* is the history of ancient heathen nations, and is found chiefly in the writings of the Greeks and Romans.

14. *Ecclesiastical History* is the history of the church of Christ or of Christianity, from its first promulgation to the present time.

15. *Civil History* is the history of the various nations, states, and empires, that have appeared in the world, exhibiting a view of their wars, revolutions, and changes.

16. *Sacred History* goes back to the remotest period of time, and gives an account of the creation of the world, the fall of man, the deluge, the planting of the different nations, and the selection of the Israelites to be the peculiar people of God.

8. By what is Ancient History distinguished?

9. By what are the Middle Ages characterized?

10. By what is Modern History distinguished?

11. How is history divided with regard to subjects?

12. What is Sacred History? 13. Profane History?

14. Ecclesiastical History? 15. Civil History?

16. What is said of Sacred History?

17. The creation of the world took place, according to the common chronology, 4004 years before the Christian era.

18. The earliest profane historian, whose works are extant, is *Herod'otus*, who wrote about 445 years before the birth of Christ, and whose history goes back only to the 713th year before the same event.

19. The history of Herod'otus relates to the *Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Ionians, Lydians, Lycians, and Macedonians*.

20. Very little is known, with certainty, respecting the history of the world, during the long period from the creation to the time when the history of Herod'otus begins, except what is contained in the *Bible*.

21. The histories of *Greece* and *Rome* are far the best known, most interesting, and most important portions of ancient profane history.

22. There is much obscurity hanging over the history of the *Middle* or *Dark Ages*.

23. The portions of history best known are those which relate to civilized nations during the last three centuries.

EXPLANATION OF THE CHART OF HISTORY.

Chart No. 1.

1. This *Chart* affords assistance in the study of *history*, similar to what is afforded by *maps* in the study of *geography*.

2. It supposes time to be flowing in a stream, from

17. When did the creation of the world take place?

18. Who is the earliest profane historian? When did he write?

19. To what nations does the history of Herodotus relate?

20. What is said of the early history of the world?

21. What parts of ancient profane history are most important?

22. What is said of the Dark Ages?

23. What portions of history are best known?

Questions.—EXPLANATION OF THE CHART OF HISTORY.

1. What is said of the use of the Chart of History?

2. What does it suppose with regard to time?

the left hand to the right ; and represents, at one view, the principal states and empires which have existed in the world, together with their origin, revolutions, decline and fall.

3. The comparative magnitude, or extent of the several countries, is not indicated by the Chart, and those parts of the world, which are almost unknown in history, are not represented at all upon it.

4. The different parts of the same empire, as the *Persian*, *Roman*, &c., being composed of various countries, are not all contiguous to each other on the Chart. But as the several portions of the same empire are all represented by the same colour, the eye will readily embrace, at one view, the various territories of which it was, at any given period, composed.

5. At the bottom of the Chart, towards the left hand, are represented some of the principal states that flourished in remote antiquity, from the time of the *Deluge* to the year 800 before the *Christian Era*.

6. The scale of the main body of the Chart, comprises a period of 2,700 years ; namely, from 800 years B. C. to the end of the 19th century.

7. This interval of 2,700 years, is divided into 27 equal parts, by *perpendicular lines*, extending from the top to the bottom, each space between the lines, denoting the period of 100 years.

8. The several countries, of which the history is delineated, are represented by spaces included between *horizontal lines*.

9. The *slant lines* denote the gradual conquest of a country ; as for example, the conquest of the *Britons* by the *Romans*, was commenced A. D. 43, but not completed till 84.

3. What does it *not* indicate ?

4. How are the different parts of the same empire represented ?

5. What is represented in the part at the bottom towards the left hand ?

6. What does the scale of the main body comprise ?

7. How is this interval divided ?

8. How are the different countries delineated ?

9. What do the slant lines denote ?

10. In order to ascertain the date of any event or revolution in the history of a country represented on the Chart, add the figures at the line denoting the event, to the next century, if *before* Christ, on the *right* hand, and if *after* Christ, on the *left* hand, and the sum will give the date before or after the Christian era, as the case may be.

11. Thus it appears, that *Egypt* dates from 2188 B. C.; *Rome* from 753 B. C.; that *Macedonia* was conquered and added to the Roman commonwealth 168 B. C.; that the *Heruli* made their conquest, and put an end to the *Western Empire* of the Romans, in the year 476 after Christ; and that the *Turks* put an end to the *Eastern Empire* in 1453.

12. By carrying the eye *horizontally* upon the chart, from the left hand to the right, one may see the succession of states and empires, their rise, progress, and fall, of what states they were composed, and what states rose from their ruins.

13. By carrying the eye *vertically* on the chart, from the top to the bottom, one may see what states and empires were flourishing at any given period.

14. At the period of 500 years B. C., it will be seen that the *Persian Empire* was much the most considerable then existing; that it had swallowed up the *Babylonian Empire*, and embraced various other countries of Asia, and also *Egypt*; that the *Grecian states* existed separate and independent; that the republic of *Rome* was of small extent; and that the nations in the middle and north of Europe, were unconquered and independent.

15. At the period of A. D. 100, it will be seen that the *Roman Empire* embraced the most of the then

10. How is the date of any event ascertained?

11. From what year does Rome date? &c.

12. What may be seen by carrying the eye horizontally along the Chart?

13. What is seen by carrying the eye vertically or from top to bottom?

14. What states and empires are seen to have been flourishing 500 years B. C.?

15. What is seen at the period of A. D. 100?

known world ; that the *Britons* had been recently subdued, but that the *Scots*, *Irish*, and the *northern nations* of Europe, and also the *Parthians*, *Arabs*, *Hindoos*, and *Chinese*, (nations then little known) were not conquered.

16. At the period of A. D. 800, it will be seen that the three principal empires were those of the *Saracens* and the *Franks*, and the *Eastern* or *Greek Empire* ; that the *Western Empire* of the Romans had been, for more than three centuries, extinct ; that the kingdom of the *Lombards* had lately terminated ; that the temporal dominion of the *Pope* had commenced ; that *England* was under the government of the *Saxon Heptarchy* ; and that the northern kingdoms of Europe were not yet formed.

17. At the period of 1300, it appears that the *Moguls* had obtained possession of a large part of Asia ; that the *Caliphate of Bagdad* had terminated ; that *England* was in possession of *Wales*, *Ireland*, and a considerable part of *France* ; and that *Sweden*, *Norway*, *Denmark*, *Poland*, *Scotland*, *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, *Germany*, *Portugal*, &c. were separate and independent states.

18. At the period of 1800, it appears that *Denmark* was in possession of *Norway*, which was soon after annexed to *Sweden* ; that the kingdom of *Poland* had been dismembered between *Russia*, *Austria*, and *Prussia* ; that *Holland* and the *Netherlands*, and a great part of *Italy*, had been recently annexed to *France*, but were soon after separated from it ; that the *Turks* were in possession of a great part of the countries most celebrated in ancient history ; that the *Wahabees* were in possession of a part of *Arabia*, and the *English* of *Hindoostan* ; that the *English* possessed *Canada* ; that the *United States* had become independent of *England* ; that the *Spanish provinces* in America still belonged to *Spain*, and *Brazil* to *Portugal*, but that soon after they all became independent.

19. The four great empires of antiquity, as may be seen by the Chart, were *Assyrian* or *Babylonian*, the *Persian*, the *Macedonian*, and the *Roman*.

16. At 800 ? 17. At 1300 ? 18. At 1800 ?

19. What were the four great empires of antiquity ?

20. The *Assyrian* or *Babylonian Empire* was the most ancient, and was succeeded in 536 B. C. by the Persian.

21. The *Persian Empire* lasted from 536 to 330 B. C., 206 years, and was swallowed up by the Macedonian Empire.

22. The *Macedonian Empire*, in its extensive form, was of but short duration, and was dissolved 301 B. C.

23. The *Roman Empire* was much the most powerful empire of antiquity, and from about half a century before Christ, to the latter part of the 5th century after Christ, embraced most of the then known world.

24. After the fall of the Western Empire of the Romans, the *Franks*, *Goths*, *Vandals*, *Lombards*, and other barbarous nations, obtained possession of the principal part of Europe.

25. The empire of the *Saracens* commenced before the middle of the 7th century, and continued through that, and the 8th and 9th centuries, flourishing and powerful; but was at length broken into various parts, and in 1258, the *Caliphate of Bagdad* terminated.

26. The empire of the *Moguls* was widely extended in the early part of the 13th century under the mighty conqueror *Jenghiz-Khan*; and in the latter part of the 14th century *Timur Bek* or *Tamerlane*, a *Tartar*, ran a similar career of conquest.

27. The figures on the left hand of the American states denote the time of the conquest or settlement of each; those on the right hand, the time when each became independent. Thus it appears that *New-England* was settled by the *English* in 1620, and that the *United States* became independent in 1776; that *Mexico* was conquered by the Spaniards in 1521, and became independent in 1821.

20. What appears respecting the Assyrian empire? 21. The Persian? 22. The Macedonian? 23. The Roman?

24. What nations possessed Europe after the fall of the Western Empire?

25. When did the Saracens flourish? &c.

26. When did the empire of the Moguls prevail? &c.

27. What do the figures on the left hand of the American states denote? &c.

28. By the Chart, it appears that before the Christian era, England was inhabited by the *Britons*, who were conquered by the *Romans* in the first century after Christ, and continued subject to them till 410; that the *Saxon Heptarchy* was commenced in 555, completed in 585, and continued till 827, when England became one kingdom under *Saxon* monarchs; that the *Danes* were possessed of the kingdom from 1013 to 1041; that the *Saxons* then regained possession and held it till 1066, when they were conquered by the *Normans* under William the Conqueror; that *Ireland* was annexed to England in 1172, *Wales* in 1283, and *Scotland* in 1603; and that England held possessions in *France* from 1066 to 1558.

— The changes of other states and kingdoms, both ancient and modern, delineated on the chart, will be easily understood.

28. What changes are seen by the Chart to have taken place with regard to England?

*Questions on the ancient part of the *CHART OF HISTORY.*

1. What are some of the states and empires that flourished from the *Deluge* to 800 B. C.?
2. How long before Christ was the *Deluge*?
3. When was *Babel* built?
4. From what period does *Babylon* date?
5. *Egypt*?
6. *Siçyon* in Greece?
7. What other cities in Greece were founded before 1400 B. C.?
8. What is the date of the *Argonautic Expedition*?
9. What is the period of *Lycurgus*?
10. When did the kingdom of *Troy* end?
11. What is the date of the *Calling of Abraham*?
12. When were the *Israelites* in *Egypt*?
13. When did they enter *Canaan*?
14. When were they first governed by a king?
15. When was the kingdom divided into the *Ten Tribes of Israel* and *Judah*?
16. When was *Israel* incorporated with the *Assyrian Empire*?
17. When was *Judah* with the *Babylonian Empire*?
18. When was *Phœnicia* annexed to the *Babylonian Empire*?

* Note. By the Chart it appears, that *Babylon* was founded 2227 B. C.; *Siçyon* 2089 B. C.; *Argos* 1856 B. C. &c.

19. When did the *Babylonian Empire* end?
20. What empire succeeded it?
21. When did the *Persian Empire* begin and end?
22. By what empire was it succeeded?
23. When was *Egypt* conquered by the *Persians*?
24. When by the *Macedonians*?
25. When were *Athens, Sparta, Thebes, &c.* annexed to the *Macedonian Empire*?
26. When was the *Macedonian Empire* dissolved?
27. When was the kingdom of *Macedonia* annexed to the *Roman Empire*?
28. When did the *Ptolemies* govern *Egypt*?
29. When did the *Seleucidæ* govern *Syria*?
30. When did the *Ptolemies* govern *Judea*?
31. When the *Maccabees*?
32. What is the date of the foundation of *Rome*?
33. What is the date of the commencement of the *Republic*?
34. What were some of the nations first conquered by the *Romans*?
35. When were the *Cisalpine Gauls* conquered?
36. *Macedonia*?
37. *Greece* or the *Achæan League*?
38. The *Carthaginians*?
39. The *Gauls*?
40. The *Helvetii*?
41. *Syria*?
42. *Judea*?
43. *Egypt*?
44. The *Britons*?
45. During what centuries was the *Roman Empire* most extensive?
46. When did the *Roman dominion* over the *Britons* end?
47. When did the *Suevi* obtain possession of *Spain*?
48. When did the *Her'uli* conquer *Italy*?
49. When did the empire of the *Franks* begin?
50. During what centuries was it most extensive?
51. When did the kingdom of the *Lombards* in *Italy* begin and end?
52. In what century did the *Saracen* empire commence?
53. When did the *Greek Empire of Nice* terminate?
54. In what century was the *Eastern or Greek Empire* governed by *French emperors*?
55. When did the *Eastern or Greek Empire* end?
56. By whom was it conquered?

ANCIENT HISTORY.

THE ISRAELITES, OR JEWS.

1. THE *Israelites* were descended from *Abraham* by his son *Isaac*; and derived their name from *Jacob*, the grandson of *Abraham*, who was surnamed *Israel*.

2. They were called *Hebrews*, as is supposed, from *Eber*, an ancestor of *Abraham*; and the name *Jews* they derived from *Judah*, one of the twelve sons of *Jacob*, and the patriarch of the principal of the *twelve tribes*.

3. The *Israelites* were distinguished from other ancient nations chiefly by being the only people of antiquity, that were made acquainted with the true God and true religion, by means of a divine revelation.

4. Their ancient history is found chiefly in the *Bible* and in the writings of *Josephus*, a Jewish historian, who lived in the time of the destruction of *Jerusalem* by the *Romans*.

5. *Jacob* and his twelve sons with their families, 70 persons in all, migrated from *Canaan* to *Egypt*, and their posterity was there reduced to slavery.

6. After a residence of 215 years in *Egypt*, they were miraculously liberated from bondage under the direction of *Moses*, the great Hebrew lawgiver.

Questions.—THE ISRAELITES, OR JEWS.

1. From whom were the *Israelites* descended, and from whom do they derive their name?
2. Why were they called *Hebrews* and *Jews*?
3. What distinguished them from other ancient nations?
4. Where is their ancient history found?
5. What is said of *Jacob* and his twelve sons?
6. How were they liberated?

7. They were condemned, on account of their iniquity and rebellion, to wander 40 years in the wilderness; and afterward took possession of Canaan under the direction of *Joshua*.

8. During 356 years after their entrance into Canaan, they were governed by a succession of *Judges*.

9. At length they became desirous of having a change in their government, and *Saul* was anointed their first king.

10. The reign of *David* who succeeded *Saul*, and that of *Solomon*, the son of *David*, formed the most flourishing period of the monarchy.

11. The reign of *Solomon* was a period of peace and prosperity, and was particularly distinguished for the building of the celebrated *temple* of *Jerusalem*.

12. After the death of *Solomon*, *Ten Tribes* revolted from his son *Rehoboam*, and two kingdoms were formed, one styled the kingdom of *Judah*, including also the tribe of *Benjamin*, and the other the kingdom of *Israel*, consisting of the other *Ten Tribes*.

13. The kingdom of *Israel* was governed by a succession of idolatrous sovereigns of different families, during 254 years, after which the kingdom was conquered, and the people were carried into captivity by *Shalmaneser*, king of *Assyria*, and never afterward returned.

14. After the revolt of the *Ten Tribes*, the kingdom of *Judah* continued to be governed by kings of the family of *David*, during 387 years, till the nation was conquered and carried into captivity by *Nebuchadnezzar*, king of *Babylon*.

15. After the *Babylonish captivity* had continued 70 years, the Jews were permitted by *Cyrus*, king of *Per-*

7. What took place with respect to them afterwards?

8. How long were they governed by *Judges*?

9. Who was their first king?

10. During whose reigns was the kingdom most flourishing?

11. What is said of the reign of *Solomon*?

12. What took place after the death of *Solomon*?

13. What is related of the kingdom of *Israel*?

14. What is said of the kingdom of *Judah*?

15. What took place afterward?

sia, to return and rebuild the city and temple of Jerusalem.

16. From this period the Jews were successively under the government of the *Persians*, the *Macedonians*, the *Ptolemies*, kings of *Egypt*, the *Seleucids*, kings of *Syria*, and the *Mac'cabees*, Jewish princes, till they were at last conquered by the *Romans* under *Pompey*.

17. In the 70th year after Christ, *Jerusalem* was taken by the *Romans* under *Titus* and utterly destroyed, according to the prediction of our Saviour; and since that event the *Jews* have been dispersed throughout all parts of the world.

EGYPT.

1. Egypt holds a conspicuous place among ancient countries, on account of its great antiquity and early attainments in the arts. But little is known, however, of its ancient history, as the works of no early Egyptian historian are now extant.

2. This country is celebrated for the remains of various monuments of antiquity, as the *Pyr'amids*, *Ob'elisks*, *Cal'acombs*, the ruins of *temples* and *cities*, particularly of *Thebes*; but it is not known when these magnificent works were constructed.

3. *Me nes*, supposed to be the same as *Miz'raim*, the son of Ham, is said to have founded the Egyptian monarchy, and to have been succeeded in the throne by his posterity, for many generations.

4. The second race of Egyptian sovereigns consisted of the *Shepherd Kings*, who are said to have governed the kingdom for some centuries.

5. After the Shepherd Kings, the princes of the house of the *Pha'raohs* possessed the throne till *Cambyses*, king of Persia, conquered the country 525 B. C.

16. What was their condition after their return?

17. What happened in the 70th year after Christ?

Questions.—EGYPT.

1. What is said of Egypt? 2. For what is it celebrated?

3. By whom was the Egyptian monarchy founded?

4. What was the second race of Egyptian kings?

5. What race of sovereigns succeeded the Shepherd Kings?

6. The ancient Egyptians appear never to have been a warlike people. *Sesostris* is the only king of the country whose name is recorded in history as a great conqueror; but the time when he flourished is not well ascertained.

7. *Shi'shak* is noted in history for having taken *Jerusalem* in the time of Rehoboam; and *Pha'raoh Ne'cho* for having defeated king *Josiah* at Megid do.

8. *Alexander the Great* conquered Egypt and added it to his empire; after his death it fell to the share of *Ptol'emy La'gus*, one of his generals, and the first of the family of the *Ptol'emies*.

9. During the reign of *Ptolemy Lagus*, and that of his son and successor *Ptol'emy Philadel'phus*, Egypt regained her ancient lustre, and rose to a height, in science and commerce, which no other part of the world then equalled.

10. The kingdom continued to be governed by the *Ptol'emies* nearly three centuries, till, during the reign of the celebrated *Cleopa'tra*, the country was conquered by the Romans, and reduced to a province of the *Roman Empire*.

THE PHŒNICIANS.

1. The *Phœni'cians* were among the most early civilized nations.

2. Their principal cities, *Tyre* and *Sidon*, were two of the most ancient we read of in history.

3. The invention of letters has been ascribed by some to the Phœnicians, and by others to the Egyptians; and *Cad'mus*, a Phœnician, is said to have first carried letters into Greece.

6. Were the ancient Egyptians a warlike people?

7. What is said of Shishak and Pharoah Necho?

8. Who conquered Egypt?

9. What was the state of Egypt under Ptolemy Lagus and Ptolemy Philadelphus?

10. How long was Egypt governed by the Ptolemies?

Questions.—THE PHŒNICIANS.

1. What is said of the Phœnicians?

2. What is related of their two chief cities?

3. What invention is ascribed to the Phœnicians?

ASSYRIA AND BABYLON.

1. *Assyr'ia* or *Bab'ylon* formed the *first* of the *four* great empires of antiquity ; but its history is involved in obscurity.

2. The empire of Assyria derived its name from *Ash'ur*, the son of Shem, and the reputed founder of *Nin'evah*, its chief city.

3. The foundation of the city of *Babylon* is ascribed to *Nimrod*, the grandson of Ham.

4. Assyria and Babylon, at some periods, formed two separate sovereignties, and at others only one.

5. *Ni'nus* and *Semir'amis* are the hero and the heroine of the Assyrian and Babylonian chronicles ; but the time when they flourished is not well ascertained, and the account given of them appears to partake more of fable than of credible history.

6. After the death of king *Sardanapa'lus*, an infamous voluptuary, the empire was formed into three monarchies, *Assyria*, *Babylon*, and *Media*.

7. Assyria and Babylon were united into one empire 601 B. C. under the famous *Nebuchadnezzar*, who carried the Jews into captivity.

8. During the reign of *Belshazzar*, the Persians under *Cyrus*, after a siege of two years, having turned the course of the river *Euphrates*, entered the city through the dried channel, took it while the inhabitants were engaged in feasting and riot, and put an end to the empire.

Questions.—ASSYRIA AND BABYLON.

1. What is said of Assyria and Babylon ?
2. From whom did Assyria derive its name ?
3. By whom was Babylon founded ?
4. Did Assyria and Babylon form separate sovereignties ?
5. What is said of Ninus and Semiramis ?
6. What took place after the death of Sandanapalus ?
7. Under whom were Assyria and Babylon united ?
8. What took place during the reign of Belshazzar ?

PERSIA.

1. *Persia* formed the *second great empire* of antiquity ; but its history, like that of *Assyria*, is involved in much obscurity.

2. In the earlier ages it was of comparatively small extent, but under the reign of *Cy'rus*, who was the founder of the great Persian empire, it became far the most extensive and powerful sovereignty in the world.

3. It comprised *Persia*, *Media*, *Parthia*, *Assyria* or *Babylonia*, *Syria*, and *Asia Minor* ; and to these *Egypt* was added by *Camby ses*, who succeeded *Cyrus*.

4. During the reign of *Dari'us*, the Persians first invaded Greece, and were defeated at the memorable battle of *Marathon*.

5. From the time of this invasion the history of *Persia* is much connected with that of Greece, till the final overthrow of the monarchy by *Alexander the Great*, 330 B. C.

Questions.—PERSIA.

1. What is said of *Persia* ?
2. What was its early condition, and who founded the empire ?
3. What countries did it comprise ?
4. What took place during the reign of *Darius* ?
5. What is said of the subsequent history of *Persia* ?

GREECE.

SECTION I.

From the earliest Accounts of the Country to the first Persian War, 490 B. C.

1. Greece, the most celebrated country of antiquity, was of small extent, and exclusive of *Macedonia* and *Epirus*, which are sometimes considered as belonging to it, scarcely exceeded, in size, the half of the state of New-York.

2. Greece comprised numerous small independent states, which, during the most flourishing period of their history, were, for the most part, under *republican forms* of government.

3. The inhabitants were renowned for their *heroism* and *love of liberty*; and were distinguished, above all other ancient nations for their *genius, taste, learning*, and attainments in the *arts*; and they have been the teachers of all succeeding ages.

4. The history of Greece is distinguished into two general divisions; 1st, *The period of uncertain history*, extending from the earliest accounts of the country to the first war with Persia; 2d, *The period of authentic history*, extending from the invasion by the Persians to the final subjugation of Greece by the Romans.

5. The first division, according to the commonly received chronology, reckoning from the foundation of

Questions.—GREECE. Section I.

1. What is said of the extent of Greece?
2. What did Greece comprise?
3. For what were the inhabitants distinguished?
4. How may the history of Greece be divided?
5. What does the first division comprise?

Sig'yon, the most ancient state in Greece, comprises about 1,600 years.

6. Of this long succession of ages, little is known with certainty. That portion of it, which preceded the *Trojan war*, is buried in almost utter darkness; and the part subsequent to that event, is involved in obscurity and fable.

7. At an early period of the history of the country, were instituted the *Olympic*, *Isth'mian*, *Pyth'ian*, and *Nemean* games, which were frequented by people from all the different parts, and were celebrated, not only by various athletic exercises, but also by contests between poets, orators, artists, &c.

8. The different states were united, at a remote period, in a confederacy by the council of the *Amphic tyons*, which was composed of deputies from the states, and usually met twice a year.

9. The first great enterprise recorded of the Greeks, was the *Argonautic expedition*, the account of which appears to partake more of fable than history.

10. The *Argonauts* are said to have sailed from *Iol'chos*, in Greece, to *Col chis*, for the purpose of recovering the *golden fleece* of a ram which originally belonged to their country.

11. They were commanded by *Jason*, who was accompanied by *Her'cules*, *The'seus*, *Castor*, *Pol'lux*, and other heroes.

12. The most celebrated subject in this part of the history of Greece, is the *Trojan war*, which rests wholly on the authority of *Homer*, and forms the subject of his great poem, the *Iliad*.

13. According to *Homer*, *Par'is* the son of *Pri'am*,

6. What is said of this long period?

7. What games were instituted at an early period?

8. How were the different states united?

9. What was the first great enterprise of the Greeks?

10. What was the design of this enterprise?

11. By whom were the Argonauts commanded?

12. What is the most celebrated subject in the early history of the Greeks?

13. What was the cause of the Trojan war?

king of Troy, visited *Tyn'darus*, king of Sparta, and persuaded his wife *Hel'en*, the most beautiful woman of her age, to elope with him to Troy. This was the cause of the war.

14. All the Grecian princes united to avenge the outrage. *Agamem'non*, king of Argos, was chosen commander in chief; and among the other commanders were *Achil'les*, *A'jax*, *Menela'us*, and *Ulys'ses*.

15. After a siege of ten years, the city was taken by stratagem and burnt to the ground. *Pri'am* and his son *Hec'tor*, who commanded the Trojans, were slain, and an end was put to the kingdom.

16. The two leading states of Greece were *Ath'ens* and *Sparta*; the latter distinguished for military valour and discipline; the former for literature and the arts.

17. The different characters and habits of these two states were formed, in a great degree, by the institutions of their respective legislators, *Lycur'gus* of Sparta, and *So'lon* of Athens.

18. Before the time of *Lycurgus*, *Sparta*, called also *Lacedæ mon*, had long been under the government of a double monarchy, two kings reigning jointly with equal authority.

19. *Lycurgus* is said to have wrought an entire change not only in the form of government, but also in the manners of the people.

20. He instituted a senate of 28 members, and abridged the authority of the kings, who were made merely the presiding officers of the senate, and the generals of the republic.

21. His institutions were adapted to form a nation of

14. Who commanded in this war?

15. What was the result of the war?

16. What were the two leading states of Greece?

17. How were the different characters and habits of these states formed?

18. What was the government of Sparta before the time of *Lycurgus*?

19. What changes did *Lycurgus* effect?

20. What did he institute?

21. What were his institutions adapted to form?

soldiers ; and *war* was considered by the Spartans the great business of life.

22. The severer virtues, patriotism, public spirit, courage, fortitude, and contempt of danger, suffering, and death, were cherished ; while all the softer virtues and domestic affections were disregarded.

23. Commerce and the use of gold and silver were prohibited ; distinction of dress abolished ; and all the citizens, not excepting even the kings, were required to eat at public tables, and subsist on coarse and frugal fare.

24. Children that were well formed were all educated in the public schools, on the same plan, for the service of the state, and were early inured to hardship. Those that were deformed or sickly were suffered to perish.

25. Letters were taught for use, but not for ornament ; and the Spartans, though a shrewd and sagacious people, were never distinguished for learning.

26. After the abolition of the regal government in Athens, the state was governed by nine magistrates called *archons*. The office was at first for life ; afterward for a period of ten years ; and at last it became annual.

27. The first code of written laws which the Athenians possessed, was prepared by *Co'drus*. These laws punished all crimes with death, and on account of their severe and sanguinary character, are said to have been written in blood.

28. The celebrated *So'lon*, one of the seven wise men of Greece, being raised to the archonship, was entrusted with the care of forming a new system of laws.

29. His disposition was mild, and he did not, like Ly-

22. What virtues were cherished ?

23. What were some of his other regulations ?

24. What was his regulation respecting children ?

25. Was literature encouraged ?

26. What is said of the government of Athens ?

27. Who formed the first written laws of Athens, and what is said of them ?

28. Who was afterward employed to form a new code ?

29. What is said of Solon ?

curgus, attempt to operate an entire change in the character of his countrymen, but accommodated his system to their habits and desires.

30. He vested the supreme power in an assembly of the people, composed of the freemen, whose age exceeded 30 years. He instituted a senate or council of 400, afterward increased to 500, and divided the people into four classes, according to their wealth.

31. He restored the *Areop'agus*, which was the most distinguished and venerable court of justice in ancient times.

32. Its name, which signifies *Mars' Hill*, was taken from the place where it was held.

33. Solon encouraged agriculture, commerce, and the arts, and established excellent rules of justice and order; and his code has formed the basis of many subsequent systems of legislation.

34. The Athenians and Spartans differed in their character and manners, according to the difference of their institutions. In Athens the arts were in the highest esteem; in Sparta they were despised: in the latter, war was the natural state of society; in the former, peace.

35. An Athenian was characterized by luxury; a Spartan by frugality: the virtues of the latter were more severe; those of the former more agreeable. They were both, however, equally jealous of liberty, and equally brave in war.

36. Before the death of Solon, *Pisis'tratus*, a wealthy and ambitious citizen contrived to raise himself to the supreme power in Athens, which he and his two sons retained for 50 years, and exercised a splendid rule.

37. But *Hip'pias* and *Hippar'chus*, the sons of Pisis'tratus, called the *Pisistrat'idæ*, becoming odious, were

30. In what did he vest the supreme power?

31. What court of justice did he restore?

32. What does its name signify?

33. What did Solon encourage?

34. How did the Athenians and Spartans differ?

35. How were they respectively characterized?

36. What took place before the death of Solon?

37. What was the fate of the Pisistratidæ?

dethroned by *Harmo'dius* and *Aristogi'ton*. Hipparchus was slain, and Hippias fled to Darius, king of Persia, who was then meditating the conquest of Greece.

SECTION II.

From the first Persian invasion, 490 B. C., to Philip of Macedon, 360 B. C.

1. The period during the Persian wars is esteemed the most glorious age of Greece. The series of victories which the Greeks obtained over the Persians, are some of the most splendid recorded in history.

2. But it may be remarked that the histories which we possess of these wars, were written by Greek authors, who are supposed to have exaggerated in many instances, especially where the honour of their own country is concerned.

3. *Persia* was at this time under the government of *Dari'us*, in the height of prosperity, and far the most powerful empire in the world.

4. Darius had taken offence against the Athenians for their assisting the Greek colonies of Asia Minor in an attempt to throw off the Persian yoke, and he meditated the entire conquest of Greece. In this design he was encouraged and assisted by the exiled tyrant Hippias.

5. A Persian army, stated at 110,000 men, invaded the country, and was met on the plains of *Mar'athon*, by the Athenian army of 10,000, under the command of *Mil'ti'ades*, who gained a complete victory, and drove the invaders to their ships.

6. The loss of the Persians in this battle is stated at 6,300; that of the Athenians only 192.

Questions.—GREECE. Section II.

1. What is said of the period during the Persian wars?
2. What is observed respecting the histories of these wars?
3. What was the state of the Persian empire at this time?
4. How had the Athenians offended Darius?
5. What is said respecting the battle of Marathon?
6. What loss was sustained on each side?

7. The death of Darius and other circumstances occasioned the war to be discontinued for several years ; but it was at length renewed by *Xerxes*, the young Persian monarch, with great zeal and extraordinary preparation.

8. According to *Herod'otus*, the number of fighting men in the army and fleet of *Xerxes*, was upwards of 2,000,000, and including the retinue of sutlers, slaves, and women, the whole multitude exceeded 5,000,000.

9. In resisting the invading enemy, the Athenians, under the command of *Themis'tocles*, took the lead.

10. *Leon'idas*, king of Sparta, with 300 Spartans, undertook the defence of the narrow pass or defile of *Thermop'ylæ*. After having effectually resisted the Persian army for two days, a by-path was discovered, which rendered the defence of the pass impossible.

11. Leonidas and his little band, seeing that their case was desperate, resolved to sell their lives at the dearest rate, fell upon the enemy with the greatest fury, and after having made dreadful slaughter, were all cut off.

12. The Persians now poured down upon Attica, ravaging the country with fire and sword. The Athenians abandoned their city to be pillaged and burnt by the enemy, and betook themselves to their fleet.

13. A great naval battle was soon after fought in the straits of *Sal'amis*, between the Persian fleet of 1200 galleys, and that of the Greeks of 300, under the command of *Themis'tocles*.

14. The Persians were defeated with immense loss, and the king, terrified at the result, fled precipitately to his own dominions.

15. *Mardo'nious* was left with 300,000 Persians to

7. What took place after this invasion ?

8. With what numbers is *Xerxes* said to have invaded Greece ?

9. Which of the Grecian states took the lead in this war ?

10. What is said of the conflict at *Thermop'ylæ* ?

11. What was the final issue of it ?

12. What transactions next followed ?

13. What great battle was afterward fought ?

14. What was the result of it ?

15. What took place the following season ?

complete the conquest of Greece ; and in the following season he was defeated and slain at *Platæ'a* by the Athenians and Spartans under *Aristi'des* and *Pausa'nias*, the Persian army being almost annihilated.

16. On the same day of the great victory at *Platæ'a*, the Greeks engaged and destroyed the Persian fleet at *Myc'-a-le*.

17. The Persian army was now completely destroyed, and Xerxes, frustrated in his schemes, soon came to his end by assassination, and was succeeded by *Artaxerx'es Longim'anus*.

18. The Greeks now became the assailants and invaders, and undertook to liberate from the Persian yoke the Greek colonies of Asia Minor.

19. *Ci'mon*, who succeeded to the command of the Greek army, attacked and totally destroyed the Persian fleet of 300 sail ; and landing in *Cili'cia*, completed his triumph by defeating an army of 300,000 Persians on the *Eurym'edon*.

20. Artaxerxes now sued for peace, which was granted on condition that he should give freedom to all the Grecian cities in Asia, and that the Persian fleets should not approach the coasts of Greece.

21. After the termination of this war with Persia, the martial and patriotic spirit among the Greeks began to decline, and their character became corrupted by the introduction of a relish for Asiatic manners and luxuries.

22. Literature and the arts, however, were cultivated in Athens with great success, and the age of *Per'icles*, who now, for about 40 years, was at the head of the government, was the era of the highest internal splendour and magnificence of Greece.

16. What other event took place on the same day ?

17. What was now the state of the Persian affairs ?

18. What measures did the Greeks adopt ?

19. What achievement did Cimon accomplish ?

20. On what terms was peace restored ?

21. What change took place with regard to the Greeks ?

22. What is said of the age of Pericles ?

23. Before the death of Pericles, commenced the *Peloponnesian war*, which lasted 27 years, and was the most calamitous and most celebrated war, ever carried on by the Grecian states with each other.

24. This bloody contest grew out of the long continued rivalry between *Athens* and *Sparta*. These two states took the lead on the opposite sides, each being assisted by some other states.

25. The contest partook in a great degree of the character of a civil war, and though it raged in the most enlightened period of Grecian history, it was carried on in spirit of savage ferocity rarely exhibited among civilized nations.

26. Each party having in turn suffered severe losses, at length the Spartans, under *Lysan'der*, utterly defeated the Athenian fleet at *Ægos Pot'amos*, and Athens was compelled to accept humiliating terms of peace.

27. Thus the Peloponnesian war terminated in humbling Athens, and in rendering Sparta the leading power in Greece.

28. Lysander abolished the popular government in Athens, and substituted, in its place, 30 magistrates, whose power was absolute, and who, on account of their oppressive acts, were styled the *Thirty Tyrants*.

29. But before they had completed a year in the exercise of their authority, they were expelled by *Aristobu'lus*, at the head of a band of patriots.

30. Three years after the expulsion of the Thirty Tyrants, the illustrious philosopher *Socrates* was accused of corrupting the youth, and condemned by the assembly of Athens to die by poison. The trial and execution of this great man form one of the most interesting and affecting portions of Grecian history.

23. What war commenced before the death of Pericles?

24. What occasioned the Peloponnesian war?

25. What is said of this war?

26. What was the progress of the war?

27. How did it terminate?

28. What change did Lysander make in the government of Athens?

29. What was the fate of the Thirty Tyrants?

30. What is said of the philosopher Socrates?

31. Athens and Sparta having been for some time declining, *Thebes*, at length, emerging from obscurity, rose, for a short period, to be the most powerful state in Greece.

32. A war between *Thebes* and *Sparta* broke out, and the Spartans suffered a signal defeat in the battle of *Leuc'tra*, by the Thebans under *Epaminon'das* and *Pelop'idas*.

33. Epaminondas, afterward, obtained another great victory over the Spartans at *Mantine'a*, where he fell mortally wounded.

34. After the battle of *Mantine'a*, peace was restored: but the Grecian states had now been for some time on the decline, the inhabitants having greatly degenerated from the patriotism and valour of their ancestors.

SECTION III.

From the accession of Philip, 360 B. C., to the conquest of Greece by the Romans, 146 B. C.

1. The kingdom of *Macedon* or *Macedonia* had already existed upwards of 400 years, but it had not risen to any considerable eminence; it had formed no part of the Greek confederacy; had had no voice in the Amphictyonic council; and though the inhabitants were of the same origin as the Greeks, they were considered by the latter as barbarians.

2. The *Macedonian Empire*, which was commenced by *Philip* and completed by *Alexander*, formed the third great empire of antiquity.

3. It is sometimes called the *Grecian Empire*, because

31. What Grecian state rose now to the highest distinction?

32. What is said of the war between Thebes and Sparta?

33. What other great victory did Epaminondas gain?

34. What afterward took place, and what was the state of Greece?

Questions.—GREECE. Section III.

1. What is said of the kingdom of Macedon?

2. What is said of the Macedonian Empire?

3. Why is it sometimes called the Grecian Empire?

Greece, in its most extensive sense, included *Macedonia*, and because all Greece was subject to Philip and Alexander.

4. Philip possessed great military and political talents, and after having ascended the throne of Macedon, he formed the design of bringing all Greece under his dominion; and for this end he cherished dissensions among the different states.

5. The *Pho'cians* having ploughed a piece of ground sacred to Apollo, a war was excited against them, styled the *sacred war*, in which most of the states of Greece took a part.

6. Philip interposed in the contest, concluded the war, and procured himself to be elected a member of the *Amphictyonic council*, and was afterwards styled the Amphictyonic general.

7. A second *sacred war* broke out against the *Lo'crians*, and was terminated by the battle of *Chærone'a*, in which Philip gained a decisive victory, and secured to himself the entire ascendancy in Greece.

8. Philip next projected the conquest of *Persia*, and for this purpose procured himself to be elected, by a council of the states of Greece, their *generalissimo*; but just before he was ready for his departure on this expedition, he was assassinated by a captain of his guards.

9. Philip was succeeded by his son, *Alexander the Great*, who had been educated by the celebrated philosopher *Ar'istotle*, and ascended the throne at the age of 20 years.

10. *Demos'thenes*, the great Grecian orator, who had endeavoured to rouse his countrymen against Philip, renewed his efforts to persuade them to unite against his successor; but the young king soon compelled the Greeks to submission.

11. Alexander then assembled the deputies of the

4. What is said of Philip?

5. What caused the first Sacred war?

6. What measure did Philip adopt?

7. How did the second Sacred war terminate?

8. What course did Philip then take?

9. By whom was he succeeded?

10. What took place at the commencement of his reign?

11. What was Alexander's next step?

different states at Corinth, renewed the proposal of invading and conquering Persia, and was appointed, as his father had been, generalissimo.

12. With an army of 30,000 foot and 5,000 horse, and provisions for only a single month, he crossed the Hellespont, in order, with means apparently so inadequate, to accomplish the arduous enterprise.

13. *Darius Codom'anus*, the king of Persia, with an army of 100,000 foot and 20,000 horse, met Alexander on the banks of the small river *Gran'cus*. Here a severe battle was fought, in which the Persians were defeated with a loss stated at 22,000 men, while Alexander lost only 34.

14. This victory put Alexander in possession of the rich city of *Sar'dis*; and he soon after took *Mile'tus*, *Halicarnas'sus*, and other important cities.

15. In the following spring was fought the great battle of *Is'sus*, in which the Persian army, stated at 600,000 men, was defeated with the loss of 110,000; while the Macedonians lost only 450.

16. Alexander next besieged and took the rich commercial city of *Tyre*, and afterward *Gaza*.

17. He then proceeded to *Egypt*, which was subject to Persia, but it readily submitted to his authority; and while there he founded the famous city of *Alexandria*.

18. Having returned from Egypt and crossed the Euphrates, with an army of nearly 50,000 men, he fought the tremendous battle of *Arbe'la*.

19. The number of the Persians in this battle is stated at 700,000, and their loss at 300,000, while Alexander lost only about 500.

20. This great battle decided the fate of Persia,

12. With what force did he cross the Hellespont?

13. What event next followed?

14. What cities did Alexander get possession of?

15. What battle was fought in the following spring?

16. What cities were then besieged and taken?

17. What was his next course?

18. What took place after his return from Egypt.

19. What were the losses in this battle?

20. What was the consequence of it?

which now submitted to the conqueror, and Darius was soon after murdered by one of his satraps.

21. Alexandria next penetrated into India, and defeated *Po'rus*, a sovereign of that country. He was projecting further achievements, when his soldiers, seeing no end to their toils, refused to proceed.

22. He then returned with his army to *Persep'olis*, which he caused to be set on fire in a fit of phrenzy. Thence proceeding to Babylon, he there indulged himself in the greatest excesses, and died suddenly of a fever brought on by excessive drinking, in the 13th year of his reign, and the 33d of his age.

23. Alexander was the most renowned hero of antiquity, surpassing all others in the rapidity, extent, and splendour of his conquests. He possessed military talents of the highest order, but his vanity was excessive, and his ambition unbounded.

24. He was fond of learning; his disposition was frank and generous, and in the early part of his career, he was distinguished for self-government; but at length, being intoxicated by success, he gave himself up to the most excessive indulgence, and to acts of the most atrocious cruelty and ingratitude.

25. His history shows how easily uninterrupted success degrades the character and corrupts the heart; and how necessary disappointments and misfortunes are to teach us moderation, justice, and humanity.

26. Alexander named no successor; and his death was followed by various changes, intrigues, massacres, and wars, which resulted in the total extirpation of his family; and after the famous battle of *Ipsus*, in a division of his empire into four monarchies, under four of his generals.

27. These four monarchies consisted of *Macedonia* under *Cassan'der*, *Thrace* under *Lysim'achus*, *Syria* under *Seleu'cus*, and *Egypt* under *Ptol'emy Lagus*.

21. What was Alexander's next victory?

22. What was his subsequent course and fate?

23. What is said of Alexander? 24. What further?

25. What does his history show?

26. What took place after his death?

27. What were the four monarchies?

28. The kingdom of *Thrace*, which included also *Bithynia*, lasted only 22 years, at the end of which period Lysim'achus was defeated and slain by Seleucus.

29. The kingdom of *Macedonia* continued till the battle of *Pydna*, when the Macedonians, under their king Perseus, were defeated and subdued by the Romans.

30. The kingdom of *Syria* was a vast empire including most of Alexander's conquests in Asia. It continued under the sceptre of *Seleucus* and his descendants, styled the *Seleucidae*, till 64 B. C., when it was conquered by the Romans under *Pompey*.

31. The kingdom of *Egypt* flourished greatly under *Ptol'emy Lagus* and his son *Ptol'emy Philadel'phus*. The *Ptol'emies* continued in possession of the throne till the battle of *Actium* when *Cleopa'tra* was defeated by Augustus, the Roman emperor.

32. After the death of Alexander, the Grecian states made an effort to regain their independence; and their history, from this period to their final conquest by the Romans, is characterized by turbulence, degeneracy, revolutions, and ineffectual struggles for liberty.

33. The last effort for maintaining their liberty and independence, was made by a confederacy styled the *Achæ'an League*, which was formed by 12 small cities of Peloponne'sus, and afterward embraced most of the states.

34. But the *Romans*, who had now become the most powerful nation in the world, made war against this confederacy, defeated the Achæan army, took and destroyed the city of *Cor'inth*, and made a complete conquest of the country.

35. The whole of *Greece* was then reduced to a *Roman province*, under the name of *Acha'ia*, and it never again recovered its independence.

28. What is said of the kingdom of Thrace?

29. Macedon? 30. Syria? 31. Egypt?

32. What is said of the Grecian states after Alexander's death?

33. By what was the last effort made for liberty and independence?

34. What was the result?

35. What was the final fate of Greece?

CHART OF ANCIENT CHRONOLOGY.

Chart No. II.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. The *Chart of Ancient Chronology* extends from the year 800 before Christ, to the year 800 after Christ.

2. To ascertain the date of any event mentioned on this Chart, add the figures connected with the event to the century *below*, if *before* Christ, and to the century *above*, if *after* Christ. Thus it appears that *Solon* formed his code of laws for Athens 594 B. C., and that the *Council of Nice* was held 325 after Christ.

3. The figures on the left hand of the *kings* and *emperors* denote the *commencement* of their reigns; and the figures on the right hand of the *Illustrious Men* in the last column, the time of their death. Thus it appears that *Romulus* began to reign 753 B. C., and *Trajan* A. D. 98; that *Cicero* died 43 B. C., and *Mahomet* A. D. 636.

4. The small figures on the right hand of the Roman emperors denote the ordinal number of the emperors; thus *Augustus* was the 1st emperor, *Constantine* the Great, the 42d, and *Romulus Augustulus* the 59th. The names of some of the emperors are necessarily omitted for want of room.

 QUESTIONS on the Chart relating to GRECIAN HISTORY.

1. What events in Grecian History in the 8th century are mentioned?
2. What events in the 7th century?
3. Who were the seven wise men of Greece?
4. When did Solon form his code of laws?
5. What is said of Pisistratus and his sons?
6. What public men are enumerated in the 6th century?
7. When did the Persian war commence?
8. What victories were gained in it, and by whom?
9. When was the last one (that of Ci'mon) gained?
10. When did the Peloponnesian war begin and end?
11. What did Lysander accomplish?
12. When were the Thirty Tyrants expelled?

13. What was the state of Grecian literature at this time ?
14. What public men flourished in this (5th) century ?
15. When did the Theban war commence ?
16. What victories did Epaminondas gain ?
17. When did the first sacred war commence ?
18. When did Philip gain the victory of Chæronea ?
19. What great victories did Alexander gain ?
20. When did he gain the first, that of Granicus ?
21. When and where did he die ?
22. When was the battle of Ipsus fought ?
23. What followed the battle of Ipsus ?
24. What public men are enumerated in this (the 4th) century ?
25. When did the Achæan and Ætolian leagues commence ?
26. What other events in Greece took place in the 3d century ?
27. When was Philip, king of Macedonia, defeated at Cynoceph'ale ?
28. When was Perseus defeated at Pydna, and Macedonia reduced to a Roman province ?
29. When was Greece reduced to a Roman province ?
30. What was the subsequent state of Greece ?

ROME.

SECTION I.

From the Foundation of Rome, 753 B. C., to the Conquest of Italy, 266 B. C.

1. The Roman Empire was the last and—much the most powerful of the *four great empires* of antiquity.

2. It rose gradually from small beginnings to almost universal dominion; and its history, during several centuries, embraces the history of most of the then known world.

3. The city of *Rome* is said to have received both its foundation and its name from *Rom'ulus*, its first king, who made it an asylum for fugitives, established the government, and divided the people into two classes, *patri'cians*, or the nobility, and *plebe'ians*, or the common people.

4. The regal government continued 244 years, during the reigns of seven kings.

5. *Tarquin the Proud*, the last of the seven kings, was, on account of his own tyranny, and the crimes of his son *Sextus*, banished by the exertions of *Collati'nus* and *Bru'tus*.

6. A republican form of government was then established, at the the head of which were two magistrates, styled *consuls*, elected annually from the patricians.

Questions.—ROME. Section I.

1. What is said of the Roman Empire?
2. What is said of its rise and extent?
3. By whom was Rome founded; &c.?
4. How long did the regal government continue?
5. What is related of Tarquin the Proud?
6. What sort of government was then established?

7. For several years after the abolition of the regal government, the Romans were involved in war with the Tarquins, who were assisted by *Porsen'na*, king of the Etrurians, but were, at length, utterly defeated.

8. After the death of the Tarquins, Rome was greatly disturbed by contests between the patricians and plebeians. The latter feeling themselves oppressed, withdrew in a body, and encamped on *Mons Sacer*, about three miles from the city.

9. A reconciliation was brought about between the two orders, by the remission of the debts of the plebeians, and by their being permitted to choose annually from their own order, magistrates, styled *trib'un*es, who should have the power to annul, by a single *veto*, every measure which they should judge injurious to their interest.

10. The number of tribunes was, at first, *five*; afterward *ten*.

11. The Romans having hitherto possessed no body of written laws, three commissioners were sent to Greece, in order to procure the laws of *Solon* and such others as were deemed useful in forming a suitable code.

12. After the return of the commissioners, ten men, styled the *Decem'viri*, were appointed to digest a body of laws, and put them in execution for one year; and these men formed the celebrated statutes of the *Twelve Tables*.

13. The *Decemviri* governed with so much moderation the first year, that they obtained a new appointment; but at length some atrocious acts of *Ap'pius Clau'dius* the leading member of their body, caused a speedy termination of their office, and the consuls were again restored.

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7. What war were the Romans next involved in?
 8. What contest followed after the death of the Tarquins?
 9. How was a reconciliation brought about?
 10. What was the number of the tribunes?
 11. What measures were taken to procure a code of laws?
 12. What was done after the return of the commissioners?
 13. What is further related of the *Decemviri*?

14. The *Gauls*, a barbarous and warlike people, under their king *Bren'nus*, invaded Italy, and defeated the Romans on the banks of the rivulet *Allia*, and afterward massacred a great many of the inhabitants of Rome, and laid the city in ashes.

15. According to the Roman writers, all the monuments and records of their early history were then destroyed by the burning of the city.

16. The two great barriers which continued to separate the patricians and plebeians, were the prohibition of intermarriage, and the limitation of the office of consuls to the patricians.

17. After long and spirited contests, both of these laws were repealed, and an equality of rights was established between the two orders.

18. The Romans, having already subdued some neighbouring cities and tribes of people, at length entered on a more extended system of conquest.

19. They turned their arms against the *Sam'nites*, who were a hardy race of mountaineers in the south of Italy, and who, after a spirited contest of upwards of 50 years, were finally subdued.

20. They afterward engaged in a war with the *Taren'tines*, who had been the allies of the Samnites, and who were aided by the great warrior *Pyr'rhus*, king of Epi'rus.

21. The contest was severe, but the Romans were finally victorious, and became masters of all *Lower Italy*.

14. What is related of the Gauls?

15. What was destroyed in the burning of the city?

16. What were the barriers between the patricians and plebeians?

17. What was the final result of the contests between them?

18. What course did the Romans pursue after having subdued the neighbouring cities?

19. Against whom did they turn their arms?

20. With whom were they next engaged in war?

21. What was the issue of the contest?

SECTION II.

*From the Conquest of Italy to the First Triumvirate ;—
from 266 to 60 B. C.*

1. *Carthage* was, at this period, the most formidable rival of Rome, and the greatest maritime power in the world, possessing a sway over the island of Sicily, and most of the commercial towns in the Mediterranean.

2. The Romans were now eager to extend their conquests into foreign countries, but they had hitherto made no naval conquests, and possessed no fleet.

3. A war (called the *first Punic war*) having broken out between the Carthaginians and Romans, the latter soon furnished themselves with a fleet, and obtained two important naval victories.

4. *Reg'ulus*, with a Roman army, landed on the coast of Africa, and defeated the Carthaginians, but was afterward entirely defeated himself, taken prisoner, and put to death.

5. The war continued to rage during several years with various success ; but it finally terminated unfavourably to the Carthaginians, who were compelled to accept humiliating terms of peace, and to give up Sicily to the Romans.

6. The *second Punic war* was commenced by the Carthaginians under the great warrior *Han'nibal*, who was the most formidable enemy that Rome ever experienced.

7. *Han'nibal* after having besieged and taken *Sagun'tum*, in Spain, led his army over the *Pyr'enees* and

Questions.—ROME. Section II.

1. What was the state of Carthage at this time ?
2. Had the Romans hitherto made any naval conquests ?
3. What did they accomplish after a war broke out with the Carthaginians ?
4. What is said of *Regulus* ?
5. What was the final issue of the war ?
6. By whom was the second Punic war commenced ?
7. What victories did he gain ?

the *Alps*, and gained four great victories, those of the *Tici'nus*, the *Tre'bia*, the *Thrasyme'nus*, and *Can'næ*.

8. The defeat at *Cannæ* was the most memorable that the Romans ever suffered; more than 40,000 of their troops were left dead on the field.

9. After these great victories the good fortune of Hannibal forsook him, and the Romans under *Fa'bius* and *Marcel'lus*, gained various advantages over the Carthaginians in Italy and Sicily.

10. A Roman army, under *Scip'io Africa'nus*, then passed over into Africa, and defeated the Carthaginians under Hannibal, in the famous battle of *Za'ma*; and the latter were compelled to accept terms of peace still more humiliating than before.

11. After the lapse of 50 years, a *third Punic war* was commenced through the strenuous exertions of *Cato, the Censor*, with the express design of effecting the entire destruction of Carthage.

12. The Carthaginians, conscious of their inability to defend themselves, offered every submission, but with no effect. Their city was besieged by a Roman army, and after the most desperate resistance, for three years, was taken by *Scip'io*, the second *Africanus*, and laid in ashes.

13. The same year in which this barbarous transaction took place, was signalized by the taking of *Cor'inth* by the Romans, and the reduction of *Greece* to a Roman province.

14. Before the conquest of Greece, the Romans had been distinguished for temperance, severity of manners, and military enterprise; but they were not as yet a literary people.

15. The arts and sciences were now introduced from

8. What is said of the battle of Cannæ?

9. Under whom did the Romans gain advantages over the Carthaginians?

10. What was the further progress and the issue of the war?

11. What was the object of the third Punic war?

12. What was the progress and issue of it?

13. What other conquests did the Romans make the same year?

14. For what had the Romans been hitherto distinguished?

15. What changes now took place?

Greece, and at this period the manners of the people also began to be corrupted by the introduction of foreign wealth and luxury.

16. The arms of the Roman republic had been every where triumphant, and its power was now widely extended; but when there was no longer danger from a foreign enemy, it began to be torn by various domestic factions, which continued till the dissolution of the commonwealth.

17. The Romans made war against *Jugurtha*, who usurped the throne of *Numidia*, and who was defeated by *Ma'rius*, taken prisoner, and led in chains to Rome.

18. A few years after this, a war was commenced against *Mithridates*, king of Pontus, one of the greatest generals of his age.

19. This celebrated war lasted upwards of 20 years, and was successfully terminated by *Pompey*.

20. Soon after the commencement of the Mithridatic war, a most sanguinary civil contest broke out between *Ma'rius* and *Sylla*, in which as many as 150,000 Roman citizens were slain.

21. Just after the conclusion of the *Mithridatic* war, the famous conspiracy of *Cat'aline* threatened the destruction of Rome; but it was crushed by the vigilance and energy of the consul *Cic'ero*, the great Roman orator.

16. What was the state of Rome when foreign dangers ceased?

17. In what war did they next engage?

18. What war next followed?

19. What was its continuance and issue?

20. What war broke out near the beginning of it?

21. What took place soon after its termination?

SECTION III.

*From the Formation of the First Triumvirate, 60 B. C.,
to the End of the Commonwealth, 31 B. C.*

1. *Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar*, who were now the three most considerable men in Rome, formed the design of appropriating to themselves the whole power of the state, and entered into the famous league, known by the name of the *First Triumvirate*.

2. They distributed among themselves the foreign provinces. *Pompey* received Spain and Africa, *Crassus* Syria, and *Cæsar* Gaul, most of which was yet unconquered.

3. *Pompey* remained at home; *Crassus* made war against the Parthians, and was killed in the battle of *Carræ*; and *Cæsar* proceeded to take possession of Gaul, where he had a most brilliant career of victory, in eight campaigns.

4. *Pompey* and *Cæsar* became jealous of each other; each began to thwart the views of his rival, and to aspire to undivided dominion.

5. The term of *Cæsar's* government being about to expire, the senate, at the instigation of *Pompey*, refused to prolong his authority, and decreed that he should lay down his government, and disband his forces.

6. *Cæsar*, finding his army devoted to his interests, resolved to maintain his authority by force of arms, and a *civil war* was the consequence.

7. He led his troops over the Alps to Ravenna. Proceeding thence, he passed the *Ru'bicon*, a small stream separating Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, and forming the limits of his command.

Questions.—ROME. Section III.

1. What is said of *Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar*?
2. How did they dispose of the provinces?
3. What was the course of each?
4. What is said of *Pompey and Cæsar*?
5. What course did the Senate take?
6. What did *Cæsar* resolve upon?
7. What steps did he take?

8. The news of these movements excited consternation in the capital. Pompey, aware that he was unable to resist Cæsar in Rome, where the great body of the citizens had become devoted to him, led such forces as he had to *Brundu'sium*, and thence passed over to *Dyr-rach'ium*, in Macedonia, where he took measures to increase his army.

9. Cæsar soon made himself master of Italy, then entered Rome triumphantly amidst the acclamations of the people, and possessed himself of supreme power without opposition.

10. After staying a few days in the city, he proceeded with his army to Spain, defeated Pompey's lieutenants, made himself master of the whole country, and returned to Rome, where the citizens created him dictator and consul.

11. Pompey had now collected a numerous army, and was joined by many distinguished Roman citizens and senators, among whom were *Cicero* and *Cato*.

12. Cæsar anxious to bring his antagonist to a decisive engagement, proceeded with his troops to Macedonia, and the armies of the two great rivals met on the plains of *Pharsa'lia*, where a tremendous battle was fought, in which *Cæsar* gained a complete victory.

13. The fate of *Pompey* was wretched in the extreme. Accustomed to victory for 30 years, and master of the republic, he was in one day deprived of his power, became a miserable fugitive, and fled with his wife to Egypt, where he was basely murdered.

14. The throne of Egypt was now possessed by *Ptol'emy* and his sister the celebrated *Cleopa'tra*; the latter of whom aspired to undivided dominion.

15. Cæsar, who pursued Pompey to Egypt, captivated

8. What effect did these movements produce at Rome?

9. How did Cæsar then proceed?

10. What were his next achievements?

11. What was Pompey's condition?

12. What was Cæsar's next movement and its issue?

13. What was the fate of Pompey?

14. By whom was the throne of Egypt possessed?

15. In whose favour did Cæsar decide?

by the charms of the beautiful queen, decided the contest in her favour.

16. From Egypt, Cæsar was called into Asia Minor to suppress a revolt of *Pharna'ces*, the son of Mithrida'tes, whom he subdued with great ease ; and in his letter to Rome he expressed the rapidity of his conquest in three words, *Veni, vidi, vici* ; "I came, I saw, I conquered."

17. He next proceeded to Rome ; and thence to Africa, where he defeated *Cato* and *Scipio*. Cato, disdaining to survive the liberties of his country, killed himself in despair at *Utica*.

18. Cæsar returned again to Rome, celebrated a most magnificent triumph, distributed rich rewards, and entertained the people with pompous shows and a splendid public feast.

19. The multitude, intoxicated with these allurements of pleasure, cheerfully yielded up their liberties to their great enslaver, who was hailed father of his country, and created perpetual dictator.

20. Having subdued all who opposed his usurpation, Cæsar devoted his attention to the prosperity and happiness of the Roman people, and administered the government in the most beneficent manner.

21. A conspiracy, however, was soon formed against him by 60 senators, headed by *Brutus* and *Cas'sius*, and he was assassinated in the senate-house, on the day when it was rumoured that he was going to assume the title of king.

22. Thus perished *Julius Cæsar*, in the 56th year of his age, 14 years after he commenced his career of conquest in Gaul, and after having been only 5 months in the undisputed possession of that power which it had been the object of his life to obtain.

23. He was one of the most extraordinary men

16. What was the next achievement of Cæsar ?

17. Whom did he then defeat ?

18. What did he do after returning to Rome ?

19. What course did the people take ?

20. How did Cæsar proceed after having subdued those who opposed him ?

21. What happened to him soon after ?

22. What were his age and the length of his career ?

23. What is said of Cæsar's character and talents ?

that have appeared in history, and in his military character he has probably never been surpassed. But he was not only pre-eminent as a warrior and a statesman, but was one of the most accomplished orators and historians that Rome ever produced.

24. *Cæsar* and *Alexander* are often compared. *Alexander* was heir to the throne, and carried into execution the splendid conquest which his father had projected, overrunning nations sunk in luxury and effeminacy. *Cæsar*, originally a private individual, appears as the framer of his own fortune, gradually rising by well concerted plans, to the summit of power, pursuing an uninterrupted career of victory, and finally conquering the conquerors of the world.

25. The bleeding body of *Cæsar* was exposed in the forum, and over it *Mark Antony* delivered a public harangue, by which he so inflamed the people against his murderers, that they were obliged to escape instantly from the city, in order to avoid destruction.

26. The *Second Triumvirate* was now formed by *Mark An'tony*, *Lep'idus*, and *Octa'vius*, who divided among themselves the supreme authority.

27. *Octavius*, who was afterward emperor, and named *Augustus*, was the grand-nephew and adopted heir of *Cæsar*.

28. The consequences of this union were most calamitous to the republic. A horrible proscription ensued, by which numerous Roman senators and knights were sacrificed to the malice of the triumvirs, and among them was the celebrated *Cicero*.

29. *Brutus* and *Cassius* with a numerous army, retired to Thrace, but they were utterly defeated by the triumvirs in the great battle of *Philip'pi*.

30. The triumvirs soon began to quarrel with each other. *Octavius* caused *Lepidus* to be banished, and

24. What is said of him compared with *Alexander*?

25. What took place after his death?

26. Who formed the *Second Triumvirate*?

27. Who was *Octavius*?

28. What were the consequences of this union?

29. What were the course and fate of *Brutus* and *Cassius*?

30. What events followed this battle?

afterward defeated Antony in a great naval engagement at *Actium*, which rendered him sole master of the Roman world, 31 B. C.

SECTION IV.

From the End of the Commonwealth to the Fall of the Empire.

1. The battle of Actium terminated the commonwealth, and *Octavius*, now named *Augustus*, became emperor; but it was his policy, while he changed the nature of the government, to retain the republican forms.

2. The conduct of Augustus, while a member of the triumvirate, was marked by treachery and cruelty; but after having arrived at sovereign power, he cherished the arts of peace, and promoted the welfare of his subjects; and his reign is celebrated as the golden period of Roman literature and arts.

3. Augustus was succeeded by *Tibe'rius*, who discontinued the specious form of the republic, and reigned as an odious and cruel tyrant.

4. In the 26th year of the reign of Augustus, *our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ* was born, and in the 18th year of Tibe'rius, he suffered death on the cross.

5. *Calig'ula* the successor of Tibe'rius, was little better than a madman, notorious alike for his follies and vices.

6. He was succeeded by *Clau'dius*, who was weak and timid, and who was poisoned by his empress *Agrip-pi'na*, in order to make way for *Nero*, her son by a former husband.

7. *Nero*, of all the Roman emperors, was the most notorious for profligacy and tyranny. Among the nume-

Questions.—ROME. Section IV.

1. What followed the battle of Actium?
2. What is said of Augustus and his reign?
3. By whom was he succeeded?
4. When did the birth and the crucifixion of our Saviour take place?
5. What was the character of Caligula? 6. Of Claudius?
7. Of Nero?

rous victims who suffered death by his cruelty, were his mother, his wife, his tutor *Seneca*, the philosopher, and also *Lucan*, the poet.

8. He was the author of the first of the ten persecutions against the Christians ; during which *St. Paul* was beheaded.

9. After the death of Nero; the imperial throne was possessed, in succession, by *Gal'ba*, *O'tho*, and *Vitel'lius*, whose reigns, added together, fell short of two years.

10. To these succeeded *Vespa'sian*, an able sovereign, whose reign is memorable for the destruction of *Jerusalem*, which was effected under the command of his son *Titus*.

11. *Vespasian* was succeeded by *Titus*, who was distinguished for his virtues, and during whose reign the cities of *Hercula'neum* and *Pompe'ii* were overwhelmed by an eruption of *Vesuvius*.

12. *Domit'ian*, the brother and successor of *Titus*, was another monster of vice and cruelty. His reign is noted for the conquest of Britain by *Agric'ola*.

13. *Domitian* was the last of those emperors who are called the *Twelve Cæsars*, *Julius Cæsar*, the dictator, being the first ; though *Augustus* was the first that is usually styled emperor ; and *Nero* was, in reality, the last emperor of the family of *Augustus*.

14. *Augustus*, *Vespa'sian*, and *Titus*, were the only ones of these emperors, whose reigns were, in any considerable degree, beneficent and prosperous. No one of the others was suffered to die a natural death.

15. *Domitian* was succeeded by the aged *Nerva*, who after a short reign, left the empire to *Trajan*.

16. *Trajan* was the greatest and one of the most virtuous of the Roman emperors ; and during his reign

8. Of what was he the author ?

9. Who were the next three emperors ?

10. Who succeeded them ?

11. By whom was *Vespasian* succeeded ?

12. What is said of *Domitian* ?

13. Who was the last and the first of the *Twelve Cæsars* ?

14. Which were the three whose reigns were most propitious ?

15. By whom was *Domitian* succeeded ?

16. What is said of *Trajan* and his reign ?

the boundaries of the empire were more extensive than either before or afterward.

17. He was succeeded by *Adrian*, who was also an able sovereign, and like him a liberal patron of the arts.

18. *Titus Antoninus*, who succeeded Adrian, was surnamed *Pius*, on account of his love of religion, peace, and justice.

19. He was succeeded by *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, surnamed the *Philosopher*, who was an eminent Stoic philosopher, and is regarded as the best model of Pagan virtue among the Roman emperors.

20. He was the last of the sovereigns styled the *Five Good Emperors*; and the glory and prosperity of the Roman people seemed to perish with him.

21. From the time of *Aurelius* to that of *Dioclesian*, there were 22 reigns, most of them very short, and alike disastrous to the rulers and their subjects. All these emperors, except three, were cut off by assassination, or some other form of violent death.

22. Of the emperors who flourished during this period, *Commodus* and *Heliogabalus* were notorious for profligacy, in which they were scarcely exceeded by Nero.

23. The emperor *Aurelian* was distinguished for his military achievements, and particularly for the defeat of *Zenobia*, the famous queen of *Palmyra*, who had for her secretary the celebrated critic *Longinus*.

24. *Dioclesian*, originally a slave, was an able general, and a distinguished sovereign. He divided the empire into four parts, under two *Emperors* and two *Cæsars*.

25. During his reign happened the last and most bloody of the ten persecutions of the Christians.

17. By whom was he succeeded?

18. What is said of Titus Antoninus?

19. Who was his successor, and what is said of him?

20. What were the last five sovereigns styled?

21. What is said of the period from Aurelius to Dioclesian?

22. Which of these emperors were notorious for profligacy?

23. For what was the emperor Aurelian distinguished?

24. What is said of Dioclesian?

25. What took place during his reign?

26. *Constantine the Great*, after defeating his antagonists, became sole master of the empire, and has the honour of being enrolled as the first *Christian emperor*, and also of having put an end to the long and bloody persecutions of the Christians.

27. His reign is also famous for the removal of the seat of empire from *Rome* to *Byzan'tium*, named from him *Constantino'ple*; and for the meeting of the council of *Nice*, by which *Arianism* was condemned.

28. The emperor *Julian*, surnamed the *Apostate*, because he forsook Christianity and embraced paganism, made an unsuccessful attempt to rebuild the *temple of Jerusalem*.

29. The reign of *Theodosius the Great* was distinguished for the complete establishment of Christianity, and the downfall of paganism.

30. He was the last sovereign that presided over the whole empire, and was succeeded by his two sons, *Hono'rius* and *Arca'dius*. The former was emperor of the *Western Empire*; and the latter of the *Eastern*.

31. Before this period the barbarous nations had begun to make inroads into various parts of the empire; at length a vast army of *Goths* under *Al'aric*, took and sacked the great city of *Rome*, which had now for many ages been the mistress of the world.

32. Next followed the ravages of the *Huns*, under their ferocious king *At'tila*, styled the *Scourge of God*.

33. Afterward the *Vandals*, under *Gen'seric*, took *Rome* and plundered it of every thing which had escaped the ravages of the *Goths*.

34. At length *Odoacer*, the chief of the *Her'uli*, vanquished the emperor *Rom'ulus Augus'tulus*, put an end to the *Western Empire*, in 476, and assumed the title of *king of Italy*.

26. What is said of Constantine the Great?

27. For what else is his reign famous?

28. What did Julian, the Apostate, attempt?

29. For what was the reign of Theodosius distinguished?

30. By whom was he succeeded?

31. What is said of the inroads of the barbarians, and of the *Goths*?

32. Whose ravages next followed? 33. Whose next?

34. What did Odoacer accomplish?

35. The *Her'uli* were conquered by the *Os'trogoths* under *Theod'oric*, the Ostrogoths by the *Lombards*, and these by *Charlemagne*.

36. The *Eastern Empire*, called also the *Greek Empire*, was the only one of the ancient kingdoms of Europe, that subsisted through the *Middle Ages*.

37. This empire was in the meridian of its glory in the 6th century, during the reign of *Justin'ian*, who is celebrated for his code of laws, and for the victories gained by his renowned generals *Belisa'rius* and *Narses*.

38. In 1204, the *Crusaders* took Constantinople, and proclaimed *Baldwin*, their leader, emperor.

39. They kept possession of the throne till 1261, under 5 French or Latin emperors.

40. In 1453 the *Turks* took Constantinople, and put a final end to the Eastern Empire.

35. By whom were the Heruli, &c. conquered?

36. What is said of the Eastern Empire?

37. When was it in the meridian of its glory?

38. When did the Crusaders take Constantinople?

39. How long did they keep possession of the throne?

40. Who put a final end to the Eastern Empire?

QUESTIONS ON THE CHART OF ANCIENT CHRONOLOGY. No. II.

ROMAN HISTORY.

1. Who were the seven kings of Rome?
2. In what centuries B. C. did they reign?
3. What is said of Romulus and the events of his reign?
4. Of Numa Pompilius? 5. Of Tullus Hostilius?
6. Of Ancus Martius? 7. Of Tarquin the Elder?
8. Of Servius Tullus? 9. Of Tarquin the Proud?
10. By whom were the Tarquins expelled?
11. In what centuries did the Commonwealth exist?
12. What public men are enumerated in the 5th century B. C.?
13. Who was the first dictator?
14. What contests arose near the beginning of the Commonwealth?
15. What are some of the other events of the 5th century B. C.?
16. What public men flourished in the 4th century B. C.?
17. When did the Gauls defeat the Romans and burn the city?

18. What other events are mentioned in the 4th century?
19. What public men flourished in the 3d century B. C.?
20. What events took place early in this century?
21. How long did the first Punic war last, and what events are mentioned respecting it?
22. How long did the second Punic war last, and what events are enumerated?
23. What public men flourished in the 2d century B. C.?
24. What events took place in the fore part of this century?
25. How long did the third Punic war last?
26. What events happened in the year 146 B. C.?
27. What other events took place afterward in this century?
28. What public men flourished in the first century B. C.?
29. What wars took place in the early part of this century?
30. By whom and when was the first Triumvirate formed?
31. What events followed?
32. By whom and when was the 2d Triumvirate formed?
33. When was the battle of Actium fought?
34. Who was the first emperor?
35. What emperors reigned in the first century?
36. Who was the last of the Twelve Cæsars?
37. What is said of Trajan? 38. Of Adrian?
39. Of Antoninus Pius? 40. Of Aurelius? 41. Of Commodus?
42. What emperors are named in the 3d century?
43. What emperor defeated Zenobia?
44. During whose reign was the empire divided into four parts?
45. Who was the first Christian emperor?
46. Who was the last emperor before the final division of the empire into Eastern and Western?
47. Who was the first emperor of the Western Empire?
48. Who was the last? 49. By whom was he dethroned?
50. How long did the Heruli possess the kingdom of Italy?
51. Who conquered the Heruli? 52. Who succeeded them?
53. How long did the Lombards possess Italy?
54. Who was the first emperor of the Eastern Empire?
55. Who was the first emperor crowned by the patriarch of Constantinople?
56. For what is Justinian I. celebrated?
57. During whose reign did the conquests of the Saracens begin?

OTHER ERAS AND EVENTS—*not relating to Greece and Rome.*

1. Who were the kings of Israel and Judah in the fore part of the 8th century B. C.?

2. When were the Ten Tribes carried captive?
3. When the Jews?
4. When did Cyrus found the Persian Empire?
5. When does the history of the Old Testament end?
6. When was Ptolemy Lagus king of Egypt?
7. When did Judas Maccabæus expel the Syrians from Judea?
8. When was Jerusalem destroyed by the Romans?
9. When did the migration of the barbarous nations take place?
10. When was Rome taken by Alaric, the Goth?
12. When was the Hegi'ra, or Flight of Mahomet?
13. When did the reign of Haroun al Raschid begin?

NOTE. *After learning the answers to each of the preceding questions, pupils may be required to mention what events are enumerated in each century in this column of the chart, without naming the dates.*

What events are enumerated in the 8th century B. C.?
What ones in the 7th? &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Remarks.—By the *Chart* it appears that the *ten persecutions* of the Christians were in the latter part of the 1st, in the 2d and 3d, and the beginning of the 4th centuries;—

That after persecution ceased, *Christianity* was protected by the Roman government, but became corrupted;—

That the *Christian Fathers* flourished in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th centuries.

1. When was the first persecution? 2. The last?
3. When did Christianity become the religion of the Roman empire?
4. When did the temporal power of the Pope commence?
5. What events relating to ecclesiastical history are mentioned in the first century?
6. In the 2d? 7. In the 3d? 8. In the 4th? &c.

ILLUSTRIOUS MEN.

REMARKS.

1. Though the *Israelites* or *Hebrews* were not, at any period, from the time of *Moses* to the final destruction of *Jerusalem*, destitute of men whose minds were in some degree enlightened ; yet they were never, in any age, distinguished for science or philosophy.

2. The most of their prophetical writers flourished in the 8th, 7th, and 6th centuries before Christ.

3. Of these prophetical writers, *Isa'iah* is the greatest ; and he has been compared to *Homer*, among the Greeks ; though in sublimity he surpasses every heathen poet.

4. Some time after the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, *Ezra* is supposed to have collected and arranged the books of the *Old Testament*.

5. *Confu'cius*, the celebrated Chinese philosopher, was nearly contemporary with *Ezra*.

6. The *Greeks* were the most eminent of all ancient nations in literature, philosophy, and the arts.

7. *Ho'mer*, the greatest of the Grecian poets, is supposed to have lived more than 900 years before the Christian era.

8. The greater part of the classical writers of Greece, flourished in the 5th, 4th, and 3d centuries

Questions.—ILLUSTRIOUS MEN. REMARKS.

1. What is said of the Israelites or Hebrews ?
2. When did most of their prophetical writers flourish ?
3. Who is the greatest of these writers ?
4. Who collected and arranged the books of the Old Testament ?
5. When did Confucius flourish ?
6. What is said of the Greeks ?
7. What of Homer ?
8. When did most of the Greek classic writers flourish ?

before Christ; though literature continued to be cultivated by the nation long after they were conquered by the Romans.

9. *Tha'les*, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was an eminent philosopher, and the founder of the *Ion'ic sect*.

10. *Pythag'oras* was the founder of the *Ital'ic* or *Pythagore'an sect*.

11. *Soc'rates*, the founder of the *Socrat'ic sect*, was the most illustrious of the heathen moralists.

12. *Pla'to* and *Ar'istotle* were very eminent philosophers, and their systems have had an extensive empire over the minds of men. *Pla'to* was the founder of the *Academ'ic sect*; *Ar'istotle* of the *Peripatet'ic*.

13. *Pyr'rho* was the founder of the *Skeptics*, *Epicu'rus* of the *Epicure'ans*, and *Ze'no* of the *Stoics*.

14. *Herod'otus*, the earliest Greek historian, is styled the Father of History.

15. *Thucyd'ides*, *Xen'ophon*, *Polyb'ius*, and *Diod'orus Sic'ulus*, were also distinguished as historians.

16. *Æs'chylus* was the father of tragedy, *Hippoc'rates* of medicine; and *Demos'thenes* was the most eminent of the Grecian orators.

17. The most flourishing period of *Roman Literature* comprised the century immediately preceding, and that immediately following the Christian era.

18. The Romans were much less inclined to philosophical speculation than the Greeks.

19. The most eminent of all their philosophers as well as orators, was *Cic'ero*.

9. What is said of Thales? 10. Pythagoras? 11. Socrates?

12. Plato and Aristotle? 13. Pyrrho, Epicurus, and Zeno?

14. Herodotus?

15. Who were some of the other historians?

16. What is said of Æschylus, Hippocrates, and Demosthenes?

17. When was the most flourishing period of Roman Literature?

18. Which were most inclined to philosophical speculation, the Romans or the Greeks?

19. Who was the most eminent of the Roman philosophers?

20. *Virgil* holds the first rank among the Latin poets, as *Homer* does among the Grecian.

21. Some of the other principal Latin poets are *Lucretius*, *Horace*, and *Juvenal*.

22. *Salust*, *Livy*, and *Tacitus* are some of the most eminent of the Latin historians.

23. Some of the most distinguished of the Christian Fathers are *Origen*, *Cyprian*, *Chrysostom*, *Jerome*, and *St. Augustine* or *St. Austin*.

24. The period styled the *Middle* or *Dark Ages* commences in the 5th and ends in the 15th century.

25. During this period Europe was generally sunk in ignorance and barbarism; yet learning was, in some degree, cultivated among the *Saracens*.

26. The centuries during which *Saracen literature* flourished, were the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th.

20. Who holds the first rank among their poets?

21. Who are some other of their principal poets?

22. Who are some of their eminent historians?

23. Who are some of the most distinguished of the Christian Fathers?

24. When does the period of the Middle Ages begin and end?

25. What people cultivated literature in this period?

26. During what centuries did Saracen literature flourish?

Questions on the Chart.

1. What illustrious men (*Hebrew prophets*) flourished in the 8th century before Christ?

2. What illustrious men are enumerated in the 7th century?

3. In the 6th? &c.

THE MIDDLE AGES.



1. The *Middle Ages* comprise a period of about a thousand years, from the 5th to the 15th century ; or from the subversion of the Western Empire of the Romans to that of the Eastern Empire.

2. During these centuries Europe was sunk in ignorance, barbarism, and superstition ; hence this period is often styled the *Dark Ages*.

3. The migration of the *Goths, Vandals, Huns*, and other barbarous nations from the north of Europe, took place in the latter part of the 4th century and the beginning of the 5th ; and in less than a hundred years after they had conquered and taken possession of the middle and south of Europe, almost all literature and civilization disappeared.

4. In these dark and miserable times, the human mind was neglected and debased ; books were extremely scarce ; the common people were wholly uneducated ; many persons of the highest rank and in the most important stations, could neither read nor write : the little learning which existed, was confined chiefly to ecclesiastics and monks, yet many priests did not understand the service which it was their duty daily to recite ; and many bishops had never seen a copy of the New Testament during their lives.

Questions.—MIDDLE AGES.

1. What period do the Middle Ages comprise ?
2. What was the state of Europe during this period ?
3. When did the migration of the Goths, &c. take place, and what followed ?
4. What facts are mentioned respecting the state of society ?

5. The state of morals, both among the clergy and laity, was exceedingly low; and Christianity had lost almost all its original excellence, and was corrupted to a most degrading superstition.

6. The absurd modes of trial by *single combat* or *duel*, and by *ordeal*, that is, by walking blind-fold over hot bars of iron, or by being thrown into the water, were commonly used, as methods of discovering guilt and innocence.

7. Some of the most remarkable circumstances which characterize the history and state of society during this period, are the *Feudal System*, the *Crusades*, and *Chivalry*. It was also during this period, that the *Saracen Empire* flourished.

THE ARABS OR SARACENS.

1. The *Sar'acens* were originally a people dwelling in the northwest part of Arabia; but their name was applied to most of the Arabian nations, who, under *Ma'homet* and his successors, established the Saracen empire, which was widely extended in Asia, and embraced also the north of Africa, and Spain in Europe.

2. The famous impostor *Ma'homet*, was a native of Mecca, and was a man of great natural talents, but of no education.

3. He undertook to teach and establish a new religion, the principles of which were collected into a volume, called the *Koran*. His followers style themselves *Mus'sulmans* or *Mos'lems*; and their two leading doctrines are, that "There is but one God, and that Mahomet is his prophet."

5. What was the state of morals and religion?

6. What modes of trial were common?

7. What are some of the circumstances which characterize this period?

Questions.—THE SARACENS.

1. Who were the Saracens?

2. What is said of Mahomet?

3. What did he accomplish, and what is said of his followers?

4. This religion promises to all its followers a paradise of sensual pleasures. It was propagated by the sword, and its founder promised a martyr's crown to all who should fall fighting for it in battle.

5. After having, in the space of three years, made only 14 converts, a tumult was raised against him, so that, in order to save his life, he was obliged to escape from Mecca to Medi'na. This *flight* or *Heg'ra* is the Mahometan era, and corresponds to the year A. D. 622.

6. He was carried into Medi'na in triumph; there he assumed the regal and sacerdotal office; put himself at the head of an army; and began to propagate his religion by the sword.

7. Having defeated his enemies, he entered his native city Mecca, as a conqueror. In the space of ten years he fought in person nine battles; subdued all Arabia; and extended his conquests to Syria.

8. Ma'homet was succeeded by *Abu-beker*, who is styled the first *caliph*, that is, successor or vicar, and who made further conquests.

9. During the reign of *Omar*, the second caliph, the Mahometans conquered 36,000 cities and villages, demolished 4,000 Christian churches, and destroyed the famous library of Alexandria.

10. The 3d and 4th caliphs were *Othman* and *Ali*, both of whom continued the career of conquest.

11. During the reign of *Ali*, the Mohometans were divided into two sects the *Shiites* or *sect of Ali*, and the *Sonnites* or *Ottomans*. The *Persians* are of the sect of *Ali*, and regard the first three caliphs as usurpers; and the *Turks* are the adherents of *Othman*.

12. *Ali* removed the seat of the Mussulman sovereigns

4. What does this religion promise to its followers, and how was it propagated?

5. What happened to Mahomet after three years' exertion?

6. What did he do after being carried into Medina?

7. What was his further course?

8. By whom was he succeeded?

9. What achievements were performed by Omar?

10. Who were the 3d and 4th caliphs?

11. What took place during the reign of Ali?

12. To what places was the seat of the empire removed?

from *Mecca* to *Cuja* on the Euphrates; and in 768, it was removed by *Almansor* to *Bagdad*; hence they are styled *Caliphs of Bagdad*.

13. The first race of caliphs were styled *Ommi'ades*, from *Ommiyah*; the second race, the *Abbas'sides*, from *Abbas*, the uncle of Mahomet.

14. *Almansor*, the second caliph of the house of *Abbas*, and the founder of *Bagdad*, is famous for having been the first to introduce and encourage the cultivation of the sciences among the Saracens.

15. The reigns of *Haroun al Raschid* and of his son *Al Mamon*, in the latter part of the 8th century and the former part of the 9th, formed the golden period of Saracen or Arabic literature.

16. The sciences chiefly cultivated were medicine, geometry, and astronomy; also poetry and fiction.

17. The Saracen empire, during the early and most flourishing period of its existence, was subject to one head, but it was at length broken into many parts, and its decline commenced as early as in the 9th century.

18. The caliphs, in the early period of the empire, were brave and hardy warriors; unassuming in their manners; and they affected an enthusiastic devotion, and a rigid austerity; but in the later ages, they were noted for their oppression, luxury, and effeminacy.

19. *Bagdad* continued the seat of the Saracen empire from 768 till 1258, a period of 490 years.

20. In 1258 it was taken by *Hulaku*, the grandson of the celebrated *Jenghiz-Khan*, who put an end to the caliphate.

13. What were the two races of caliphs styled?

14. For what is *Almansor* famous?

15. What is said of the reigns of *Haroun al Raschid* and *Al Mamon*?

16. What sciences were chiefly cultivated among the Saracens?

17. What change took place in the Saracen empire?

18. What is said of the early and the later caliphs?

19. How long did *Bagdad* continue the seat of the empire?

20. Who put an end to the caliphate?

THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

1. The *Feudal System* is supposed to have had its origin, or to have received its earliest improvement, among the *Lombards*, immediately after they had established themselves in Italy, in the latter part of the 6th century.

2. It was adopted by most of the princes of Europe, and was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, in the 11th century.

3. The fundamental principle of this system was, that all the lands, were originally granted out by the sovereign, and were held of the crown. The grantor was called *lord*, and he who received the grant was styled *feudatory* or *vassal*.

4. The condition upon which feudatories or vassals received their lands, was, that they should be bound to appear in arms against the enemies of the sovereign. As they were exempt from every other burden, this service was esteemed honourable; and the names of free-man and soldier were synonymous.

5. The king or general who led them to conquest, had the largest portion of land allotted to him, and he parcelled it out among those who bound themselves to bear arms in his defence.

6. His chief officers imitated his example, in distributing lands among their dependents on the same condition. Thus a feudal kingdom resembled a military establishment, rather than a civil.

Questions.—THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

1. Among what people did the Feudal System originate?
2. By whom was it introduced into England?
3. What was the fundamental principle of it?
4. On what condition did the vassals receive their lands?
5. What was the condition of the king?
6. How did his chief officers manage?

7. The great mass of the people, who cultivated the lands, styled *serfs* or *villeins*, were in a state of miserable servitude, and were not suffered to leave the estates of their lords.

8. The feudal government, though well calculated for defence, was very defective in its provisions for the interior order of society. The bond of union was feeble, and the sources of anarchy numerous.

9. A kingdom resembled a cluster of confederated states under a common head. The barons or nobles enjoyed a subordinate sovereignty in their own domains; and though they owed a species of allegiance to the king; yet when obedience was refused, it could be enforced only by war.

10. The causes of discord in a kingdom being innumerable, it often exhibited a scene of anarchy, turbulence, and war; and such was in fact the state of Europe, with respect to interior government, from the 7th to the 11th century.

11. Some of the principal causes of the overthrow of the Feudal System, were the Crusades, the formation of cities into communities, the change in the mode of war which followed the invention of gunpowder, the extension of commerce, the increase and distribution of wealth, and the diffusion of knowledge.

12. The Feudal System still exists in some parts of Europe, particularly in *Poland* and *Russia*, and in some portions of *Germany*.

7. What was the condition of the great mass of the people?
8. What were some of the defects of the system?
9. What did a kingdom resemble, and what was the situation of the nobles?
10. What scene did a kingdom often exhibit?
11. What were some of the principal causes of the overthrow of the Feudal System?
12. In what parts of Europe do remains of this system still exist?

THE CRUSADES.

1. The *Crusades*, or *Holy Wars*, were military expeditions, undertaken by European nations for the deliverance of Palestine, particularly the sepulchre of our Saviour, from the dominion of the Mahometans.

2. These enterprises involved all the nations of Western Europe; yet in most of them the French took the lead.

3. The number of the principal crusades was six. The first commenced in 1095, and the last in 1270; so that their continuance was nearly two centuries.

4. The *first crusade* was excited by *Peter the Hermit*, a native of Amiens in France, and a frantic enthusiast, who, on returning from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, roused up the sovereigns and people of Europe to inflict vengeance on the infidels for their profanation of the places, consecrated by the sufferings of our Redeemer, and for the injuries done to the pilgrims: and this design was encouraged by Pope *Urban II.*, the reigning pontiff.

5. Plenary indulgence and full absolution were proclaimed by the pope to all who should devote themselves to the service. A cross made of red stuff, attached to the right shoulder, was adopted as the badge of the combatants; and from this badge the expeditions were termed *Crusades*.

6. Peter the Hermit assumed the office of general,

Questions.—THE CRUSADES.

1. What was the object of the Crusades?
2. Who took the lead in them?
3. How many were there, and how long did they continue?
4. By whom was the first crusade excited?
5. What was offered to those who engaged in the service, and what was their badge?
6. What did Peter the Hermit undertake?

and placing himself at the head of a numerous multitude, he commenced his march to the East in the spring of 1096.

7. The progress of this multitude was marked by rapine and hostility in the countries through which they passed; and on their arrival at Constantinople, they were reduced to less than one third of their original number. This remnant was met on the plains of Nice by the sultan *Sol'yman*, and almost totally destroyed.

8. These were followed by a larger and better disciplined army, which, including a train of followers, amounted to 700,000 persons, under the command of *Godfrey of Bouillon*, and other distinguished princes.

9. After having gained various advantages, and defeated a great army of *Mahometans*, they took the city of Jerusalem, and proclaimed their leader, *Godfrey*, king.

10. The Mahometans having gradually recovered their strength, and the Crusaders, who remained in Asia, being compelled to solicit aid from Christendom, a *second crusade* was preached by the famous *St. Bernard*, and led by *Louis VII.* of France, and *Conrad III.* of Germany; but they were totally defeated, and their army nearly destroyed.

11. The leaders of the *third crusade* were the three distinguished sovereigns, *Philip Augustus* of France, *Richard I.* of England, and *Frederick Barbarossa* of Germany.

12. Frederick was drowned in Cilicia; Philip, after having in conjunction with the king of England taken *Ptolemaïs*, quarrelled with his rival, and returned home in disgust; Richard ably sustained the contest, and defeated the sultan *Sal'adin*; but on his return through Germany, he was arrested and retained a prisoner.

13. The *fourth crusade* was undertaken by *Baldwin*,

7. What was the fate of this multitude?

8. By whom were they followed?

9. What did these troops accomplish?

10. By whom was the second crusade preached?

11. Who were the leaders in the third crusade?

12. What were the fortunes of these sovereigns?

13. Who undertook the fourth crusade, and what did he achieve?

count of Flanders, who, on arriving at Constantinople, contrived to take possession of the throne of the Eastern Empire, of which he and his countrymen kept possession for 57 years.

14. The *fifth crusade* was undertaken by *St. Louis IX.* of France, but he was defeated and lost most of his army.

15. After some years, *St. Louis* engaged in the *sixth* and *last* of these mad enterprises, which was undertaken against the Moors in Africa, where he and the greater part of his army were destroyed by a pestilence.

16. The crusades owed their origin to the fanaticism of an ignorant and barbarous age, superadded to ambition and a desire of plunder. No military enterprise ever commanded the attention of Europe so generally or so long; and no other affords a more memorable monument of human folly.

17. It has been computed that, during their continuance, no less than two millions of Europeans were buried in the East. Those who survived, were soon blended with the Mahometan population, and in a few years not a vestige of the Christian conquest remained.

18. These barbarous expeditions, though productive of great misery, had, nevertheless, a powerful influence in producing a great and beneficial change in the aspect of society.

19. Their effects were observable, in a greater or less degree, in the political condition, the manners and customs, the commerce, the literature, and religion of Christendom.

20. They gave a severe blow to the Feudal System; they imbued chivalry with religion, and brought it to maturity; they turned the attention of many cities to

14. By whom was the fifth crusade undertaken?

15. In what did he afterward engage?

16. To what did the crusades owe their origin?

17. How many Europeans are supposed to have been buried in the East during their continuance?

18. What was the effect of the crusades?

19. In what were their effects observable?

20. In what way did they produce some of their beneficial effects?

the advantages of commerce and navigation ; they served also to diminish the confidence of the people of Europe in the infallibility of their promoters ; and thus, in some degree, prepared the way for the human mind to be emancipated from bigotry and servility.

CHIVALRY.

1. Chivalry constitutes one of the most remarkable features in the state of society and in the history of European nations in the Middle Ages ; and during the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, it produced a wonderful influence upon their opinions, habits, and manners.

2. Its distinguishing characteristics were a romantic spirit of adventure ; a love of arms and of the rewards of valour ; an eagerness to succour the distressed, and to redress wrongs ; high sentiments of honour and religion ; and a devoted and respectful attachment to the female sex.

3. It is supposed to have had its origin among the *Gothic* nations, and to have been formed into a regular institution in the 11th century.

4. It was imbodied into form and regularity by the Feudal System ; was brought to maturity by the Crusades ; and by their influence rendered as much a religious as a military institution.

5. Chivalry pervaded almost all parts of Europe ; but *France*, *Spain*, and *Germany* were the countries in which it first arrived at perfection. In *England*, where it was of later introduction, it was at its height in the reign of *Edward III.*, in the 14th century.

Questions.—CHIVALRY.

1. What is said of Chivalry ?
2. What were its characteristics ?
3. Among whom, and when did it originate ?
4. By what was it imbodied, and by what brought to maturity ?
5. In what countries did it first arrive at perfection ?

6. The sons of noblemen, who were destined for chivalry, entered, at the age of seven years, on their course of education, in some castle, under the direction of the master and mistress. They were surrounded by noble ladies and valiant knights, and the first impressions made upon their minds were those of love, gallantry, honour, and bravery.

7. From the age of 7 to 14 years, the appellation given to these boys was *page* or *varlet*; in the old English ballads, *child*; and at 14 they received the title of *esquire*, and were then authorized to carry arms.

8. On arriving at the age of 21, the esquires underwent an examination, and if deemed worthy, they were admitted to the full honours of knighthood. They were then invested with their spurs, sword, and other insignia of chivalry, and were *dubbed* by receiving the *accolade*, or a slight blow on the shoulder or cheek, as an emblem of the last affront that it was lawful for them to endure.

9. The most important part of the equipments of a knight, was his horse; his most distinguishing weapon, his lance; and his dress consisted of a long, flowing robe, which reached down to his heels.

10. Armed and caparisoned he sallied forth in quest of adventures, which, whether just or not in their purpose, were always esteemed honourable in proportion as they were perilous. He was authorized to challenge to single combat all who refused to acknowledge the unparalleled beauty of his mistress, or the lady to whom he had devoted himself.

11. Such was the estimation in which knighthood was held, that, for a long time, no sovereign could be crowned without being knighted; and when a sovereign or general led his army to attack, his never failing injunction was, "Let every one think of his mistress."

6. How were those who were destined for chivalry educated?

7. What were their appellations and title?

8. At what age and in what manner were they invested with the honours of knighthood?

9. What were the most important equipments of a knight?

10. How did he proceed when armed and caparisoned?

11. In what estimation was knighthood held?

12. The favourite amusement and exercise of knights consisted in *juosts*, *tilts*, and *tournaments*, the most splendid of which were celebrated at royal marriages, coronations, and after distinguished victories.

13. They were attended by valiant knights, noble barons, sovereign princes, and ladies of the highest rank ; and they surpassed, in pompous decoration and animating circumstances, every scenic performance of modern times.

14. Absurd and ridiculous as the institution of chivalry appears, yet it had a salutary influence in refining the manners of a barbarous age ; in infusing humanity into war ; in promoting adherence to truth and justice ; and in cherishing a delicate and respectful attention to the female sex.

15. On the other hand, chivalry afforded to the knights the opportunity of committing the grossest injustice and violence, under the pretence of redressing wrongs. It cherished a love of war and a pernicious thirst of military renown ; and it also sowed the seeds of that fantastic honour, the bitterness of whose fruits is still felt in the modern practice of duelling.

16. As chivalry rose to splendour, and was embodied into form, by the Feudal System, so the same causes which gradually caused the destruction of the one, put a period to the existence of the other.

12. What were the favourite amusements of the knights ?
13. By whom were they attended ?
14. What were some of the good effects of chivalry.
15. What were some of its injurious effects ?
16. With what was the rise and fall of chivalry connected ?

MODERN HISTORY.

1. Modern History is considered by some as commencing at the *Christian era* ; by others, in A. D. 476, at the downfall of the *Western Empire of the Romans*, and the overrunning of the south of Europe by the barbarians ; and by others, in the year 800, at the establishment of the *New Empire of the West*, under Charlemagne.

2. All the present sovereignties of Europe, with the exception of the kingdom of *France*, date their commencement since the year A. D. 800.

3. Some topics, viz. the *Saracens*, the *Feudal System*, the *Crusades*, and *Chivalry*, which are, in a manner, detached both from ancient and modern history, have already been briefly noticed.

4. The most powerful monarchies of Europe, at the present time, are *England*, *France*, *Russia*, *Austria*, and *Prussia* ; the last three of which are, comparatively, very modern.

5. *Prussia* was erected into a kingdom in 1701 ; and *Russia* into an empire in 1721.

Questions.—MODERN HISTORY.

1. At what different periods is modern history considered as commencing ?
2. What European monarchy dates its beginning before the year A. D. 800.
3. What topics are regarded as detached from ancient and modern history ?
4. What are now the most powerful monarchies of Europe ?
5. When was Prussia erected into a kingdom, and Russia into an empire ?

6. In 1804, the emperor of *Germany* assumed the title of the emperor of *Austria*; and he resigned his title as emperor of *Germany*, in 1806, at which period this empire, which had long held a distinguished rank among European sovereignties, terminated.

7. *Spain* and *Portugal* formerly held a much higher comparative rank among European states than they do at present; and they took a distinguished part in the discoveries made in the 15th and 16th centuries, and in establishing colonies.

8. During some centuries in the Middle Ages, particularly from the 12th to the 15th century, the *Italians*, and more especially the cities of *Ven'ice*, *Gen'oa*, and *Pisa*, had the chief management of the commerce of Europe.

9. The association of the *Hanse Towns* commenced in the 12th century, and was in the most flourishing state in the 14th and 15th centuries.

10. This association embraced the most of the great commercial towns in Europe, and holds a conspicuous place in the history of European commerce.

11. After the discovery of the passage to India round the *Cape of Good Hope*, by Vasco de Gama, the commerce of Europe was turned into new channels. The Italian cities declined; and *Portugal* and *Spain*, and afterward the *Netherlands*, *Holland*, and *England* became the most commercial countries of Europe.

12. To Americans the history of *England* is more important than that of any other European country; and next, in importance, is the history of *France*.

6. When did the empire of Austria commence, and that of Germany cease?

7. What is said of Spain and Portugal?

8. Who had the chief management of the commerce of Europe from the 12th to the 15th century?

9. When was the association of the Hanse Towns in the most flourishing state?

10. What did this association embrace?

11. What change took place with regard to commerce after the discovery of the new passage to India?

12. Of which European countries is the history most important to Americans?

*Questions on the modern part of the CHART OF HISTORY.**Chart No. I.*

1. In what centuries was the empire of the *Moguls* most flourishing?
2. When were the *Tartars* in possession of Persia, &c.?
3. Who anciently inhabited Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Russia?
4. When were Sweden, Norway, and Denmark all united together?
5. With what country was Norway connected from 1448 to 1814.
6. In what centuries did the *Moguls* or *Tartars* possess a part of Russia?
7. When was Poland divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia?
8. Who were the ancient inhabitants of England?
9. In what centuries were the *Romans* in possession of Britain?
10. In what centuries did the *Saxon Heptarchy* exist?
11. When did the *Saxon Heptarchy* end, and the kingdom under the *Saxon* monarchs begin?
12. When did the *Danes* obtain possession of England?
13. When the *Normans*?
14. When was Ireland added to England? 15. Wales?
16. Scotland?
17. In what centuries did England hold possessions in France?
18. When was Bohemia annexed to the house of Austria?
19. When Hungary?
20. When was the empire of the *Franks* divided into the three sovereignties of Germany, France, and Italy?
21. When did the empire of Germany end?
22. When did the republic of Holland begin and end?
23. What nation held possessions in France from 1066 to 1558?
24. What countries were annexed to France a little before 1800?
25. When did the republic of Switzerland commence?
26. In what centuries did Naples belong to Spain?
27. When did Naples become independent?
28. When did the dominion of the *Moors* in Spain cease?
29. How many centuries has Spain been united in one kingdom?
30. When did the kingdom of Portugal commence?
31. During a part of what centuries was it united with Spain?

32. When did the empire of the Turks commence ?
33. How many centuries have their dominions been as extensive as at present ?
34. When did the *Sophis* or *Shahs* get the possession of all Persia ?
35. What different people have been in possession of Persia since the downfall of the ancient Persian empire ?
36. When did the dominion of the *Wahabees* in Arabia commence ?
37. When did the *English* dominion in India begin ?
38. When did the *Mantchew Tartars* gain possession of *China* ?
39. What different nations have possessed *Egypt* since 800 B. C. ?
40. When did the *Turks* get possession of *Egypt* ?
41. What nation first settled *Canada* ?
42. When did the *English* gain possession of *Canada* ?
43. When and by whom was *Virginia* settled ?
44. *New-York* ? 45. *New-England* ? 46. *Pennsylvania* ?
47. When did the *United States* become independent ?
48. Which country on the continent of *America* was first settled by *Europeans* ?
49. When was *Mexico* conquered by the *Spaniards* ?
50. What other countries were soon after colonized by the *Spaniards* ?
51. By whom was *Brazil* colonized ?
52. Which of the countries of *South America* first became independent ?
53. What others soon followed ?
54. How long did *Spain* possess *Mexico* ?

FRANCE.

SECTION I.

From the Foundation of the Monarchy in 481, to the Accession of Francis I. in 1515.

1. The history of *France* and that of *England* are intimately connected, as they have, for many centuries, been rival states, and during a great part of the time engaged in war with each other.

2. The kings of *England*, for a long time, assumed also the title of King of *France*, as they held possessions in that country from the time of *William the Conqueror* in the 11th century, to that of queen *Mary* in the 16th.

3. The ancestors of the modern French were the *Gauls* or *Celts*, but the present name of the country was derived from the *Franks*, who were originally from Germany.

4. The *Franks* made an irruption into Gaul about the year 420 under their leader *Phar'amond*; but the monarchy was founded in 481, by *Clo'vis*, the grandson of *Merovæ'us*, from whom the first race of French is styled *Merovin'gian*.

5. The Merovingian kings continued to possess the crown till 751, when *Pepin* contrived to seat himself on

Questions.—FRANCE. Section I.

1. In what way are the histories of *France* and *England* connected?
2. Why did the kings of *England* assume the title of King of *France*?
3. Who were the ancestors of the French, and from whom did the country derive its name?
4. When and by whom was the monarchy founded?
5. Who founded the second or Carlovingian race of kings?

the throne, and founded the second race of French kings, called *Carlovingian*, from his son *Charlemagne* or *Charles the Great*.

6. *Charlemagne* was far the greatest monarch of his age. After having made various and extensive conquests, he was, in 800, crowned *emperor of the West* by the pope.

7. *Charlemagne* is celebrated in history, not only as a great conqueror, but as a luminary in a dark age, and an eminent patron of learning.

8. After the death of *Charlemagne*, the empire was divided into three monarchies, *France*, *Germany*, and *Italy*.

9. The *Carlovingian* sovereigns continued to possess the crown of France till 987, when *Hugh Capet* placed himself on the throne, and founded the third or *Capetian* race of French kings.

10. The reign of *Philip I.*, the 4th of the *Capetian* kings, was signalized by the first *Crusade*, preached by *Peter the Hermit*.

11. The *crusades* form a prominent feature in the history of Europe for nearly two centuries, and in most of them the French took the lead.

12. The kings, whose reigns were particularly distinguished by these barbarous expeditions, were *Philip I.*, *Louis II.*, *Philip Augustus*, and *St. Louis IX.*

13. On the death of *Charles IV.* the crown devolved on *Philip VI. of the House of Valois*, but it was claimed by *Edward III.* of England in right of his mother, who was sister to *Charles IV.*

14. This claim gave rise to the sanguinary contests for the French crown by the kings of England, which are famous in the history of both countries.

6. What is said of *Charlemagne*?
7. For what is he celebrated in history?
8. Into what three monarchies was his empire divided?
9. Who founded the third race of kings?
10. By what was the reign of *Philip I.* signalized?
11. What is said of the *Crusades*?
12. Whose reigns were distinguished for these expeditions?
13. What happened on the death of *Charles IV.*?
14. To what did this claim give rise?

15. Edward invaded France in order to enforce his claim, and gained the celebrated victory of *Cressy*, and took *Cal'ais*.

16. After the death of Philip, *John II.* of France, was utterly defeated by *Edward the Black Prince*, in the battle of *Poictiers*.

17. But *Charles V.*, surnamed the *Wise*, defeated the English, and deprived them of most of their possessions in France.

18. Charles the Wise was succeeded by his son *Charles VI.*, during whose unhappy reign, *Henry V.* of England invaded France, and gained the memorable victory of *Agincourt*.

19. The reign of *Charles VII.* is memorable for the wonderful exploits of *Joan of Arc*, or the *Maid of Orleans*, who undertook to raise the siege of Orleans, and by whose agency the power of the English was overthrown.

20. *Louis XI.*, sometimes called, on account of his cruelty and profligacy, the *Tiberius* of France, obtained from the pope the title of *Most Christian*, a title still annexed to the name of the French kings.

21. *Louis XII.* was a beneficent sovereign, and gained the title of "Father of his People." In his wars he was not ultimately successful, though he had for his generals the celebrated *Chevalier Bayard* and *Gaston de Foix*.

15. What did Edward III. accomplish?

16. What took place after the death of Philip?

17. What was effected by Charles the Wise?

18. What took place during the reign of Charles VI.?

19. For what is the reign of Charles VII. memorable?

20. What title was obtained by Louis XI.?

21. What is said of Louis XII. and his wars?

SECTION II.

From the Accession of Francis I. in 1515, to that of Louis XVI. in 1774.

1. Louis XII. was succeeded by *Francis I., Duke of Angoulême*, who was distinguished for his accomplishments as a gentleman, a politician, and a warrior; and also as a patron of literature.

2. Francis, in the early part of his reign, and *Charles*, king of Spain, (*Charles V. of Germany*), became rival candidates for the imperial throne of Germany.

3. Charles obtained the prize, and the two rivals became, in consequence, declared enemies, and were engaged in almost perpetual hostility during their long reigns; but Francis was not found to be a match for his rival.

4. Charles V. was the greatest sovereign of his time, and his reign forms a memorable era in the history of Europe, not only on account of the wars between the different states, but still more so for the establishment of the Reformation, the advancement of literature, the extension of commerce, and the impulse given to the progress of society.

5. Francis was succeeded by his son *Henry II.*, whose reign is distinguished for the defeat of Philip II. of Spain at *St. Quentin*, for the recovery of *Calais* from the English, and also for the persecutions of the *Protestants*, (called also *Calvinists* and *Huguenots*), which gave rise to the civil wars which distracted France during the three succeeding reigns.

6. *Francis II.*, the son of Henry II., and the first hus-

Questions.—FRANCE. Section II.

1. By whom was Louis XII. succeeded?
2. For what did he become a candidate?
3. Who obtained the prize, and what was the consequence?
4. What is said of Charles V. and his reign?
5. By whom was Francis succeeded, and for what was his reign distinguished?
6. Who was his successor?

band of *Mary*, afterward the famous *queen of Scots*, reigned only one year.

7. He was succeeded by his brother *Charles IX.* who was then only ten years old; and whose mother, *Catherine de Medicis*, and the family of the *Guises*, had the chief influence in the direction of the government.

8. The *Protestants* had now become numerous in France, and had for their leaders the *Prince of Conde'* and *Admiral Coligni*.

9. After various contests with the Protestants, the king and his court had recourse to treachery, and concerted the horrid massacre of *St. Bartholomew's*, when 70,000 Protestants are stated to have been murdered.

10. Charles IX. was succeeded by his brother *Henry III.*, during whose reign the Catholics, with the *Duke of Guise* at their head, formed the famous *League*, for the purpose of extirpating the Protestants.

11. Henry III., after a distracted reign of 15 years, was murdered by James Clement, a Dominican friar, and in him ended the line of *Valois*.

12. The throne now passed to the house of *Bourbon* in the person of *Henry III.*, king of Navarre, who became *Henry IV.* of France, afterward surnamed *the Great*.

13. Henry had been educated a *Protestant*, and on this account his accession to the throne was opposed by a powerful party; but he triumphed over the army of the *League* in the battle of *Ivry*.

14. After this, he renounced Protestantism, and declared himself a Catholic; but he granted to the Protestants the celebrated *Edict of Nantes*, which secured to them their rights and privileges.

7. By whom was Francis succeeded, and who directed public affairs?

8. What was now the state of the Protestants?

9. What measures were taken against them?

10. By whom was Charles IX. succeeded?

11. What happened to Henry?

12. To whom did the throne next pass?

13. How had Henry been educated, and what was the consequence?

14. What course did he then take?

15. Henry was the most popular sovereign that ever sat on the throne of France; and aided by his great minister the *Duke of Sully*, he very much promoted the prosperity of his people, during a reign of 21 years, but was finally assassinated by *Ravaillac*, a fanatic Catholic.

16. He was succeeded by his son *Louis XIII.*, then a boy in his 9th year, during whose minority France returned to its former state of disorder, and *Sully* retired from court.

17. After the young king became of age, the management of the public affairs was intrusted chiefly to the celebrated *Cardinal Richelieu*, who promoted the grandeur rather than the happiness of France, rendered the government more despotic, and crushed the power of the *Protestants*.

18. *Louis XIV.* succeeded to the throne in the 5th year of his age, and during his minority *Cardinal Mazarin* was at the head of the public affairs.

19. After the death of Mazarin the king took upon himself the direction of the government, and entered upon a splendid career, both with respect to the internal improvement of his kingdom, and designs of foreign conquest.

20. Some of those who contributed most to the success of his designs, were *Conde'* and *Turenne*, who commanded his armies, and *Colbert*, who regulated his finances.

21. But his unbounded ambition at length raised up against him formidable enemies, and in the latter part of his reign his armies were defeated in the great battles of *Blenheim*, *Ramillies*, *Oudenarde*, and *Malplaquet*;

15. What is said of him and his reign?

16. By whom was Henry IV. succeeded?

17. By whom, and in what way, were the public affairs managed in this reign?

18. Who succeeded to the throne?

19. What did Louis do after the death of Mazarin?

20. Who were some who contributed most to the success of his designs?

21. What took place afterward, in the latter part of his reign?

and at the peace of *Utrecht*, he lost nearly all that he had gained.

22. One of his most unjust as well as impolitic acts, was the revocation of the *Edict of Nantes*, by which more than 500,000 Protestants were driven into exile.

23. The reign of Louis XIV., which lasted 72 years, was longer and more splendid than that of any other of the French kings; and on account of the numerous men of genius by whom it was illustrated, it is styled the *Augustan Age* of French literature.

24. Louis XV., the great-grandson of the preceding sovereign, succeeded to the throne in his 6th year.

25. During the young king's minority, the *Duke of Orleans* was regent; and this regency is remarkable chiefly for the ruinous design called the *Mississippi scheme*.

26. The former part of this reign, after the king became of age, was characterized by the pacific administration of *Cardinal Fleury*, and the latter part by the war of the *Austrian Succession*, which was terminated by the peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*; and also by the war between France and England respecting their *American possessions*.

27. Louis XV. exercised an oppressive and tyrannical reign of 59 years, and he died an object of general odium.

SECTION III.

From the Accession of Louis XVI. to the present time.

1. Louis XVI., on succeeding his grandfather, found himself in a situation of great difficulty, on account of

22. What was one of his most unjust acts?

23. What is said of his reign?

24. Who succeeded him?

25. Who was regent?

26. What is said of the former and latter part of this reign?

27. What is said of Louis XV.?

Questions.—FRANCE. Section III.

1. Why was the situation of Louis XVI. on succeeding to the throne, difficult?

the embarrassment of the finances, and the irritated feelings of the people, occasioned by the tyranny and profligacy of the late king and his court.

2. Louis attempted to reform abuses and restore public credit; and for this end he first placed *Turgot* at the head of the finances, and afterward *Necker*.

3. The American revolutionary war was now raging, and France was induced to aid the Americans in the contest. This circumstance served to increase the diffusion of the principles of liberty among the people.

4. On the return of peace in 1783, the French government was in the most embarrassed condition; public credit being gone, and the people dissatisfied, irritated, and eager for change.

5. The king, in order to extricate himself from his embarrassments, convoked different public bodies, composed chiefly of the higher orders of the people; but with no good effect.

6. At length the *States-General*, a body consisting of three orders, nobility, clergy, and the third estate or commons, were convoked; and this body, being actuated by revolutionary principles, assumed the title of the *National Assembly*.

7. A general insurrection in Paris ensued; the *Bastille* was demolished; the *National Assembly*, under the influence of a body of men, styled the *Jacobin Club*, adopted the most violent measures, and the king attempted, but without success, to flee out of the kingdom.

8. In 1792, a new body, styled the *National Convention*, abolished the regal government, declared France a *republic*, arraigned the king at their bar, and condemned him to suffer death by the guillotine.

2. What measures did he adopt?

3. What was the effect of aid being afforded to the Americans?

4. What was the condition of the government in 1783?

5. What course did the king pursue?

6. Of what orders were the *States-General* composed, and what title did they assume?

7. What events soon after followed?

8. What measures were adopted by the *National Convention*?

9. The revolutionary government which was now instituted, has been styled, on account of its violent measures, the "Reign of Terror."

10. *Robespierre* and other monsters of vice and cruelty now acted, for a short time, a conspicuous part; but most of the leaders in the scenes of violence which followed, were, in turn, condemned, by rival partisans, to suffer death by the guillotine.

11. Several different constitutions were formed, which, after having been a short time in operation, were, in turn, set aside. In 1799, *Napoleon Bonaparte* was elected *First Consul*, and in 1804, he was crowned *Emperor*.

12. Before the execution of the king, the revolutionary proceedings in France had alarmed the other sovereigns and governments of Europe; and a series of *coalitions* against the nation were formed, into which nearly all the European powers successively entered.

13. The 1st *Coalition War* against France was commenced in 1792, by *Austria* and *Prussia*; and was terminated by the peace of *Campo Formio* in 1797, France having made the conquest of the *Netherlands* and *Holland*.

14. The 2d *Coalition War* began in 1798, and was terminated by the peace of *Amiens* in 1802.

15. During this war the French under *Bonaparte*, defeated the Austrians at *Marengo*, and under *Moreau*, at *Hohenlinden*.

16. In the 3d *Coalition War*, which was commenced in 1805, *England*, *Austria*, *Russia*, *Sweden*, and *Prussia* took part against France; but in the progress of this war, *Bonaparte* gained the memorable victory of *Austerlitz*, which led to the peace of *Presburg*.

9. What has the revolutionary government been styled?
10. Who now became conspicuous?
11. What political changes took place?
12. What effect did the revolutionary proceedings in France have on Europe?
13. What is said of the 1st Coalition War?
14. When did the second begin and end?
15. What victories did the French gain in this war?
16. What is said of the 3d Coalition War?

17. Bonaparte soon after dissolved the *German Empire*, and formed the *Confederation of the Rhine*, of which he was acknowledged *Protector*. He raised the electors of *Bavaria*, *Wurtemberg*, and *Saxony*, to the rank of *kings*, and appointed his brother *Joseph* king of *Naples*, and his brother *Louis* king of *Holland*.

18. The great accession of power gained by Bonaparte, hastened the 4th *Coalition War*, which was signalized by the battles of *Jena*, *Pultusk*, *Eylau*, and *Friedland*, and was terminated by the peace of *Tilsit*.

19. By this peace the king of *Prussia* lost nearly one half of his territory, and *Alexander*, the emperor of *Russia*, agreed to concur in Bonaparte's system of excluding British commerce from the continent.

20. The provinces conquered from Prussia, were erected into a kingdom, named *Westphalia*, of which *Jerome Bonaparte* was made king.

21. The French emperor soon after compelled the king of *Spain* to resign his crown to his brother *Joseph Bonaparte*, and he placed his brother-in-law *Murat*, on the throne of *Naples*.

22. The Spaniards rose in opposition to these tyrannical measures, and were assisted by the English under the command of *Wellington*, who gained several victories over the French, particularly at *Talavera*, *Salamanca*, and *Vittoria*.

23. While hostilities were raging in Spain, a new war broke out, in 1809, between France and Austria, in which were fought the battles of *Echmuhl*, *Aspern* or *Essling*, and *Wagram*.

24. This war terminated in favour of Bonaparte, who compelled *Francis II.*, the emperor of Austria, to accept

17. What political changes did Bonaparte make ?

18. What is said of the 4th Coalition War ?

19. What was effected by the peace of Tilsit ?

20. What was done with the provinces conquered from Prussia ?

21. What measures did Bonaparte afterward adopt ?

22. To what did these measures lead ?

23. What war broke out during the hostilities in Spain ?

24. How did this war terminate ?

the humiliating peace of *Vienna*, and to give him his daughter *Maria Louisa* in marriage ; soon after which Bonaparte divorced his empress *Josephine*.

25. Early in the summer of 1812, Bonaparte invaded *Russia* with an army of 400,000 infantry and 60,000 cavalry, directing his march towards *Moscow*, the ancient capital of the empire.

26. He defeated the Russians at *Smolensk* ; fought the great battle of *Borodino*, in which about 30,000 men fell on each side ; then proceeded to *Moscow*, which he found enveloped in flames and deserted by the inhabitants.

27. The burning of this city caused the greatest disappointment to Bonaparte ; deprived him of all the advantages which he anticipated from possessing it ; and rendered it necessary for him to abandon the hope of an immediate conquest of *Russia*.

28. His army, on its retreat to the frontiers, experienced a series of disasters, losses, and sufferings, which are unparalleled in history, and which issued in its almost total destruction.

29. While the French were retreating, the emperor fled in disguise to *Paris*, and raised a fresh army of 350,000 men ; but he was now opposed by the 5th *Coalition* of the principal powers of Europe.

30. Bonaparte again put himself at the head of his army, fought the battles of *Lutzen*, *Bautzen*, and *Dresden*, and was totally routed in the great battle of *Leipsic*, with the loss of 40,000 men.

31. He again escaped to his capital, and attempted, but in vain, to rouse the French people. In the mean time the Allies penetrated into France, and entered *Paris*.

32. Bonaparte was now deposed by the Allies, but

25. What measures did Bonaparte take in 1812 ?

26. What is said of his progress in this war ?

27. What was the effect of the burning of Moscow ?

28. What is said of the retreat of his army ?

29. What course did the French emperor now pursue ?

30. What were his next movements ?

31. What afterward took place ?

32. What measures did the Allies take ?

allowed to retire to the island of *Elba*, retaining the title of emperor ; and *Louis XVIII.* was placed on the throne.

33. While the *General Congress*, which had assembled at *Vienna* to settle the affairs of Europe, was in session, Bonaparte, dissatisfied with his situation, landed in the south of France, and at the head of 1140 men, marched, without opposition, through the country, entered Paris, with the loudest acclamations, and was proclaimed emperor ; and *Louis XVIII.* fled to the frontiers.

34. As soon as his arrival in France was known at *Vienna*, he was declared by the Congress a traitor and an outlaw ; and a new *Coalition* of the powers of Europe was formed against him.

35. Bonaparte once more placed himself at the head of a large army, but was entirely defeated by the Allies under *Wellington* and *Blucher*, in the memorable battle of *Waterloo*, with the loss of upwards of 40,000 men.

36. He again abdicated the throne, and surrendered himself to the English government ; but by the decree of the allied sovereigns, he was sent a prisoner to *St. Helena*, where he arrived in October, 1815, and there died in May, 1821, in the 52d year of his age.

37. The career of Bonaparte surpassed, in many respects, that of every other great conqueror who preceded him. He raised himself, by the force of his talents, from obscurity, to be the most powerful sovereign of modern times ; and no other man has been the cause of so many and so astonishing revolutions.

38. He favoured, in many instances, liberal principles ; patronized merit independent of rank ; granted religious toleration ; encouraged science ; and removed or diminished many abuses.

39. But he exercised over his own dominions a milita-

33. What exploit did Bonaparte perform while the Congress were in session at Vienna ?

34. What measures did the Congress take ?

35. What was the issue of these measures ?

36. What was the destiny of Bonaparte ?

37. What is said of the career of Bonaparte ?

38. What are some of the benefits which he conferred ?

39. What further is said of him ?

ry despotism, and his insatiable ambition prompted him to sacrifice, without scruple, the rights and independence of other nations ; and his downfall was hailed with exultation by the friends of humanity throughout the world.

40. After the dethronement of Bonaparte, *Louis XVIII.* was again placed on the throne ; and in 1824, he was succeeded by his brother *Charles X.*

41. France was reduced by the Allies to nearly its ancient limits, and it received a freer constitution of government than it possessed before the revolution, and, in some degree, similar to that of England.

ENGLAND.

SECTION I.

From the Invasion of the Romans 55 B. C. to Henry II. A. D. 1154.

1. There is no country in the world of which the history is more interesting than that of *England* ; and to the people of the *United States*, it is next in importance to the history of their own country.

2. *Julius Cæsar* invaded Britain 55 years before the Christian era ; and the Roman dominion was completely established by *Agricola*, in the reign of the emperor *Domitian*.

3. At the time of this conquest, the *Britons* were a barbarous people, clothed with the skins of beasts, and

40. What took place after the dethronement of Bonaparte ?

41. What is said of the state of France ?

Questions.—ENGLAND. Section I.

1. What is said of the history of England ?

2. By whom was England invaded and conquered ?

3. What was the character of the Britons at the time of the Roman conquest ?

their religion, styled *druidism*, was a most cruel superstition.

4. The Romans built three walls across the island, and retained possession of it till the year 410.

5. After the island was abandoned by the Romans, the *Scots* and *Picts*, from the northern part, attacked the *Britons*, who applied for assistance to the *Saxons* and *Angles* of Germany.

6. The Saxons took possession of the country, and finally divided it into seven kingdoms, called the *Saxon Heptarchy*.

7. In 827, *Egbert*, a *Saxon* prince, united the seven kingdoms into one monarchy, under the name of *England*.

8. The most illustrious of the Saxon race of kings was *Alfred the Great*, who was the most enlightened sovereign of his age, and whose reign forms an important era in the early history of the kingdom.

9. England, in the early ages of its history, suffered much from the ravages of the *Danes*, who, at length, under their king *Sweyn*, and his son *Canute the Great*, made a complete conquest of the country.

10. Twenty-five years after the expulsion of the *Danes*, *William of Normandy*, styled *William the Conqueror*, with an army of *Normans*, invaded England, gained the memorable battle of *Hastings*, and compelled the nation to submit to his sceptre.

11. All the kings of the different families, who have since possessed the throne of England, have been descended from *William the Conqueror*.

12. William was a tyrannical sovereign, of great abil-

4. What works did the Romans construct ?

5. What happened after the Romans abandoned the island ?

6. What was done by the Saxons ?

7. What did Egbert perform ?

8. Who was the greatest of the Saxon kings ?

9. What is related of the Danes ?

10. What took place after the expulsion of the Danes ?

11. From whom have all the subsequent kings of England descended ?

12. What is said of William the Conqueror ?

ities, and is noted for having introduced into England the *Feudal System*, and the use of the *Norman* language.

13. He was succeeded by his son *William II.* who was surnamed *Rufus* from his red hair, and was killed by an arrow while hunting.

14. *William II.* dying without children, his brother *Henry I.*, surnamed *Beauclerc*, on account of his learning, ascended the throne.

15. On the death of *Henry*, his nephew *Stephen* usurped the throne to the exclusion of his daughter *Matilda*, who was first married to *Henry V.*, emperor of Germany, and afterward to *Geoffrey Plantagenet*, earl of Anjou.

SECTION II.

From the Accession of Henry II. in 1154, to that of Henry VII. in 1485.

1. *Stephen* was succeeded by *Henry II. (Plantagenet)* the son of *Matilda*. The *Plantagenet Family*, including the branches of *Lancaster* and *York*, possessed the throne till the time of *Henry VII.*

2. This reign is famous for contests between the king and *Thomas à Becket*, the haughty archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered in his church, and afterward canonized as a saint by the pope, and whose tomb became a celebrated resort of pilgrims.

3. *Henry* conquered *Ireland* and annexed it to England. He was the greatest sovereign of his age, but of a dissolute character; and the latter part of his life was rendered miserable by the ingratitude and rebellion of his sons.

13. By whom was he succeeded?

14. Who next ascended the throne?

15. What took place after the death of *Henry*?

Questions.—ENGLAND. Section II.

1. By whom was *Stephen* succeeded, and how long did the *Plantagenets* possess the throne?

2. For what is this reign famous?

3. What is said of *Henry's* exploits and character?

4. He left the throne to his son *Richard I.*, who was surnamed *Cœur de Lion* or *Lion-hearted*, and who distinguished himself by his exploits in the *Crusades*.

5. Richard was succeeded by his brother *John*, who was an odious tyrant, but was compelled to grant to his subjects the famous deed of *Magna Charta*, or the *Great Charter*, which is regarded as the grand bulwark of English liberty.

6. *Henry III.*, the son and successor of John, was a weak prince, and was engaged in almost perpetual contests with his people and the nobles; but to this reign the English owe the commencement of their *House of Commons*.

7. Henry was succeeded by his son *Edward I.*, who was surnamed *Longshanks* from the length of his legs, and was distinguished as a warrior. On account of his wisdom as a legislator, he has been styled the *English Justinian*.

8. He subdued *Wales* and annexed it to England, and since that period the king's eldest son has been styled *Prince of Wales*.

9. Edward commenced a long and sanguinary war with the *Scots*, who were at first defended by their king *Baliol*, and afterward by their renowned hero *William Wallace*.

10. He was succeeded by his son *Edward II.*, a weak prince, who was defeated by the *Scots* under *Robert Bruce* at the famous battle of *Bannockburn*.

11. Edward, after an inglorious and unhappy reign, was deposed by his infamous queen *Isabella* and her paramour *Mortimer*, and at last cruelly murdered.

12. *Edward III.*, the son and successor of Edward II., possessed great talents both as a statesman and a war-

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4. To whom did he leave the throne?
 5. By whom was Richard succeeded?
 6. What is said of Henry III.?
 7. By whom was he succeeded?
 8. What country did he subdue?
 9. What war did he engage in?
 10. By whom was he succeeded?
 11. What happened to him?
 12. What is said of Edward III. and his reign?

rior, and his reign, with regard to military achievements, is the most brilliant in the history of England; and it is also noted as the period when chivalry was, in that country, at its zenith.

13. On the death of Charles IV. of France, Edward having laid claim to the throne of that kingdom in right of his mother, invaded the country with an army of 30,000 men, and gained the memorable victory of *Cressy*, over the French army of 100,000.

14. His heroic son *Edward the Black Prince*, (so called from the colour or covering of his armour,) afterward with an army of 16,000, gained a signal victory at *Poitiers*, over the French king *John*, who had an army of 60,000.

15. *David*, king of Scotland, had been already defeated and captured at *Durham*, and the kings of France and Scotland, were both led in triumph to London, and there retained as prisoners.

16. Edward was succeeded by his grandson *Richard II.*, the son of the Black Prince, who was weak and indolent, and whose reign is noted for the rebellion of *Wat Tyler*; for the battle of *Otterburn* between the English and Scots; and for the propagation of the reformed doctrines of *Wickliffe*.

17. Richard was deposed by *Henry, Duke of Lancaster*, who was the son of *John of Gaunt*, and grandson of Edward III., and who usurped the throne to the exclusion of the house of *York*, and took the title of *Henry IV.*

18. The *house of York* (called the *White-Rose*) and the *house of Lancaster* (the *Red-Rose*) were both descended from Edward III.; the former from his 3d son, and the latter from his 4th; and the conflicting claims of these

13. What design did he engage in with respect to France?

14. What victory was gained by his son?

15. What two kings were captured and led in triumph to London?

16. Who next succeeded to the throne, and for what was his reign noted?

17. By whom was Richard deposed?

18. What was the origin of the houses of York and Lancaster?

houses involved England in a long and sanguinary civil war.

19. Henry was a man of talents, but he had an unhappy and turbulent reign.

20. He was succeeded by his son *Henry V.*, who, though noted for his dissoluteness in early life, reformed his character on being raised to the throne; and he is ranked as one of the most heroic of the English monarchs.

21. He revived the claim to the crown of France, invaded the country, and gained the celebrated victory of *Agincourt*.

22. This reign is also noted for the martyrdom of the famous *Sir John Oldcastle* (*Lord Cobham*) the leader of the *Wickliffites*, who had now become numerous in England.

23. *Henry VI.*, the son of the last king, succeeded to the throne in his infancy, and during his minority, the French, assisted by *Joan of Arc*, defeated the English, and stripped them of most of their possessions in France.

24. Henry was a weak sovereign, destitute of the talents necessary for his station; but he had for his queen the famous heroine, *Margaret*, who fought the battles of her husband.

25. This reign was characterized by the sanguinary civil war between the two houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, called the war of the *Two Roses*, during the progress of which more than 100,000 Englishmen were slain by each other's hands.

26. After a long and bloody contest, the *Duke of York* was proclaimed king, instead of Henry, by the title of *Edward IV.*

27. The new king found a powerful enemy in the

19. What is said of Henry?

20. By whom was he succeeded?

21. What celebrated victory did he gain?

22. For what else is this reign noted?

23. What happened during the minority of Henry VI.?

24. What is said of Henry and his queen?

25. By what was his reign characterized?

26. How was Henry succeeded?

27. By whom was the new king opposed?

heroic queen *Margaret*, who was, however, defeated in the desperate battles of *Towton* and *Shrewsbury*.

28. The renowned *Earl of Warwick*, who had supported Edward, was induced to take part against him, but was defeated and slain in the battle of *Barnet*.

29. Edward was succeeded by his son *Edward V.*, a boy only 13 years old ; but he and his younger brother, the *Duke of York*, were murdered by the order of their uncle and guardian, who usurped the throne, with the title of *Richard III.*

30. *Richard* was not permitted long to enjoy his ill-acquired power, but was defeated and slain in the battle of *Bosworth*, by his rival, the *Earl of Richmond*, who was crowned on the field by the title of *Henry VII.*

SECTION III.

From the Accession of Henry VII. in 1485, to that of James I. in 1603.

1. *Henry VII.*, the first king of the *Tudor Family*, was descended from the house of *Lancaster*, and he married *Elizabeth*, the daughter of *Edward IV.*; and in this way the two rival houses were united, and an end was put to the sanguinary civil war, which had long desolated the country.

2. Henry was despotic and avaricious, but his policy was pacific, and he was one of the most useful sovereigns that have sat on the throne of England.

3. His reign is noted for the promotion of industry, the extension of wealth and commerce, the commencement of the navy of England, and the downfall of the Feudal System in that country.

28. What is related of the Earl of Warwick ?

29. By whom was Edward succeeded, and what took place ?

30. What happened to Richard ?

Questions.—ENGLAND. Section III.

1. From whom was Henry VII. descended, and whom did he marry ?

2. What is said of him ? 3. For what is his reign noted ?

4. The character of *Henry VIII.*, the son and successor of *Henry VII.*, is notorious for tyranny and cruelty ; but his reign is memorable for the introduction of the *Reformation* into England.

5. In the early part of his reign, his army gained the battle of *Spurs* over the French ; and also the famous victory of *Flodden* over the Scots under *James IV.*

6. Before the age of 30, Henry wrote a book against *Luther*, which pleased pope *Leo X.* so much that he conferred on him the title of "Defender of the Faith," a title which his successors have ever since retained.

7. Henry's first wife was *Catherine of Arragon*, who was the widow of his elder brother *Arthur*, and with whom he lived about 18 years.

8. Having conceived a passion for the beautiful *Anne Boleyn*, he applied to the pope for a divorce from *Catharine*, on the ground of her having been the wife of his brother.

9. The pope did not see fit to grant his request, and on account of his refusal, Henry separated himself from the Church of Rome, abolished the pope's authority in England, and caused himself to be declared the supreme head of the English church.

10. The king soon afterward caused his new queen to be beheaded. His other four wives were *Jane Seymour*, who died after giving birth to Prince Edward ; *Anne of Cleves*, whom he soon discarded ; *Catharine Howard*, whom he beheaded ; and *Catharine Parr*, who survived him.

11. Some of the most illustrious men who flourished during Henry's reign were *Cardinal Wolsey*, who was disgraced for opposing his divorce ; *Sir Thomas More*, who was beheaded for opposing his ecclesiastical supremacy ;

4. What is said of *Henry VIII.* ?

5. What battles did his armies gain ?

6. What title was conferred on him by the pope ?

7. Who was Henry's first wife ?

8. What measure did he take with regard to her ?

9. What was the result of this measure ?

10. Who were his other four wives ?

11. Who were some of the illustrious men that flourished during his reign ?

Thomas Cromwell, who was beheaded for promoting his joyless marriage with Anne of Cleves; and *Archbishop Cranmer*, who was the principal instrument in establishing the Reformation in England, and who retained the uniform favour of the king.

12. Henry VIII. left three children, namely, *Mary*, the daughter of Catharine of Arragon; *Elizabeth*, the daughter of Anne Boleyn; and *Edward*, the son of Jane Seymour.

13. He was succeeded by his amiable son *Edward VI.*, during whose reign the Protestant religion was established, but who died at the age of 16.

14. Edward was succeeded by his sister *Mary*, who was a bigoted and cruel papist, and who was married to Philip II. of Spain.

15. Her reign is noted for the persecution of the Protestants, and for the burning of *Cranmer*, *Latimer*, and other eminent English Reformers.

16. Mary was succeeded by her sister *Elizabeth*, who was the last of the *Tudors*, and who possessed extraordinary talents as a sovereign, though she was far from being amiable as a woman.

17. In her reign the Protestant religion was protected; the church of England was established in its present form; and the nation rose to a higher state of prosperity than it had before attained, in agriculture, commerce, arts, and literature.

18. Some of the great men by whom this reign was illustrated, were *Bacon*, *Burleigh*, and *Walsingham*, distinguished statesmen; also *Hooker* and *Shakspeare*.

19. Elizabeth is reproached for her cruelty and insincerity to *Mary*, the famous Queen of Scots, who, having lost the favour of her subjects, sought refuge in England,

12. What children did he leave?

13. By whom was he succeeded?

14. By whom was Edward succeeded?

15. For what is her reign noted?

16. By whom was she succeeded?

17. What is said of his reign?

18. What great men flourished in this reign?

19. For what is Elizabeth reproached in relation to Mary, Queen of Scots?

and after being detained a prisoner 18 years in *Fotheringay Castle*, was beheaded.

20. During the reign of Elizabeth a most formidable armament, styled the "*Invincible Armada*," consisting of 150 ships of war, was sent by Philip II. of Spain, for the conquest of England, but it met with a signal defeat.

SECTION IV.

From the Accession of James I. in 1603, to that of George I. in 1714.

1. Elizabeth was succeeded by the son of *Mary Stuart*, Queen of Scots, *James VI.* of Scotland, who was great grandson of *Henry VII.*, and who took the title of *James I.* of England; and in him the two crowns were united.

2. The kings of the *Stuart Family* were arbitrary and impolitic, and their reigns formed one continued struggle for power between the monarch and the people.

3. The pacific disposition of James was favourable to the happiness of his subjects, but his attachment to unworthy favourites rendered him contemptible.

4. Some of the most memorable events of his reign were the discovery of the *Gunpowder Plot*, the execution of *Sir Walter Raleigh* after an imprisonment of 13 years, and the settlement of *New England*.

5. James was succeeded by his son, the arbitrary and unfortunate *Charles I.*, whose reign was unhappy both to his subjects and to himself.

6. Charles attempted to raise money without the sanction of parliament. This measure, and other acts subversive of both civil and religious liberty, led to a civil war.

20. What is said of the Armada sent against England?

Questions.—ENGLAND. Section IV.

1. By whom was Elizabeth succeeded?

2. What is said of the kings of the Stuart family?

3. What is said of James I.

4. What were some of the most memorable events of his reign?

5. By whom was James succeeded?

6. How did Charles proceed in conducting the government?

7. The *Earl of Strafford* and *Archbishop Laud*, the chief counsellors of the king in his tyrannical measures, were impeached by parliament, and executed as enemies to the rights of the people.

8. In the civil war, the adherents of the king consisted of the friends of the established church and the Catholics, and they were styled *Cavaliers*.

9. The supporters of the parliament were called *Round-Heads*, and comprised most of the large towns, and also the *Puritans* who had now become numerous and powerful.

10. The army of the parliament was commanded at first by the *Earl of Essex*, then by *Lord Fairfax*, and afterward by *Oliver Cromwell*.

11. The royalists had the advantage in the battles of *Edgehill* and *Newberry*, but in those of *Marston-Moor* and *Naseby*, they were entirely defeated.

12. The king was, soon after, taken prisoner, brought to trial, condemned, and beheaded.

13. On the ruins of monarchy a republican form of government was now established, under the direction of parliament.

14. In Scotland *Charles II.* was proclaimed king, but his army was entirely defeated by *Cromwell* in the battles of *Dunbar* and *Worcester*.

15. The army having, at length, wrested the authority from parliament, *Cromwell*, their commander, seized upon the supreme power, and for eight years administered the government with unrivalled energy and ability, under the title of *Protector*.

16. On the death of this extraordinary man, his son

7. Who were his chief counsellors, and what was their fate?

8. Who were the adherents of the king?

9. Who were the supporters of parliament?

10. Who commanded the army of the parliament?

11. In what battles were the royalists victorious, and in what defeated?

12. What afterward happened to the king?

13. What form of government was now erected?

14. What events next took place?

15. What course did Cromwell take?

16. Who succeeded him?

Richard succeeded to the protectorship, but being destitute of the talents and ambition of his father, he soon resigned the office.

17. By means of general *Monk*, *Charles II.* was placed on the throne of his father on the 29th of May, 1660.

18. Charles was permitted to assume the crown without assenting to any conditions ; but he showed himself wholly unworthy of the confidence reposed in him, by his extreme prodigality and profligacy ; by trampling on all the rights of the people ; and by degrading himself so far as to receive a pension from France.

19. The character of the court, as well as that of the king, was notorious for profligacy ; and the reign was characterized by a general dissoluteness of manners, reign, which had, for a long time, a most unhappy influence upon the nation.

20. Some of the most remarkable events during this reign, were the great *plague* and the great *fire* in London, and the execution of the distinguished patriots, *Lord Russell*, and *Algernon Sidney*.

21. Charles was succeeded by his brother, *James II.*, whose short and inglorious reign was wholly employed in attempts to establish the Catholic religion and despotic power.

22. The tyrannical measures of the king having excited general indignation, his nephew and son-in-law, *William, Prince of Orange*, was invited to England in order to assume the government ; on his arrival, James, finding himself abandoned by his people, escaped to France.

23. The parliament declared the king's flight an abdication, and settled the crown upon the prince and princess of Orange by the title of *William III.* and *Mary*. This event is styled in English history, THE REVOLUTION.

17. What next followed ?

18. What is said of Charles ?

19. What was the character of the court and of the reign ?

20. What were some of the most remarkable events ?

21. By whom was Charles succeeded ?

22. What took place in consequence of his tyrannical measures ?

23. What course did the parliament take ?

24. The *British Constitution* was now settled; the rights of the people and the prerogative of the king were defined; the Protestant succession was secured; religious toleration granted; and Presbyterianism re-established in Scotland.

25. William, a brave and warlike sovereign, dying without children, was succeeded by queen *Anne*, the second daughter of James II.

26. The reign of Anne was distinguished for the military achievements of the *Duke of Marlborough*; for the constitutional union of *England* and *Scotland*, by the name of *Great Britain*; and for the flourishing state of philosophy and literature, on account of which it is sometimes styled the *Augustan age* of England.

SECTION V.

From the Accession of George I. in 1714, to the present time.

1. Queen Anne, dying without children, was succeeded by George I., who was of the house of *Brunswick* or *Hanover*, and the great-grandson of James I., and whose reign was pacific and prosperous.

2. The English nation has been, ever since the reign of Charles II., divided into two parties, *Whigs* and *Tories*; the former favouring the rights of the people, the latter those of the crown.

3. The Whigs were advocates for the succession of George, and received favour from him. This alienated the Tories, who took part in a rebellion with the *Pretender*, the son of James II.; but the insurrection was suppressed.

24. What change took place with regard to the government?

25. By whom was William succeeded?

26. For what was the reign of Anne distinguished?

Questions.—ENGLAND. Section V.

1. By whom was Anne succeeded?

2. Into what two parties has the English nation been long divided?

3. How did these parties act on the accession of George?

4. *George II.*, the son and successor of *George I.*, was an able general, and too fond of war.

5. He engaged in the war of the *Austrian Succession*, and in person defeated the French in the battle of *Dettingen*.

6. While *George* was absent on the continent, *Charles Edward*, the young *Pretender*, grandson of *James II.*, made an attempt to recover the crown; but he was totally defeated in the battle of *Culloden*, which put an end to the efforts of the *Stuart* family to re-ascend the throne.

7. In the latter part of this reign, a war was carried on in *America* between the *English* and *French*, and the former, after gaining various other successes, under the command of general *Wolfe*, took the city of *Quebec*, and made the conquest of *Canada*.

8. *George II.* was succeeded in 1760, by his grandson *George III.*, who had the longest and one of the most eventful reigns in English history.

9. Soon after his accession to the throne, the *British* colonies in *America* revolted, on account of the oppressive measures of the *English* government, and made a declaration of independence, which was finally acknowledged by *Great Britain*.

10. In the calamitous war which grew out of the *French Revolution*, and which continued for about 25 years to convulse *Europe*, *Great Britain* was the most powerful and most uniform enemy of *France*.

11. Some of the principal victories gained by the *British* in this war, were those of the *Nile* and *Trafalgar* by *Nelson*, and those of *Talavera*, *Salamanca*, *Vittoria*, and *Waterloo*, by *Wellington*.

4. What is said of *George II.*?
5. In what war did he engage?
6. What took place while he was absent?
7. What war was carried on in the latter part of this reign?
8. By whom was *George II.* succeeded?
9. What took place soon after his succession?
10. In the war which grew out of the *French Revolution* what nation was the most formidable enemy of *France*?
11. What were some of the victories gained by the *English*?

12. In the early part of this reign the extension of the English dominions in India commenced, and before the close of it, these dominions comprised the greater part of *Hindoostan*, embracing a population of upwards of 70,000,000, subject to British power or influence, and forming more important foreign colonies than were ever before possessed by any nation.

13. The burden of the *public debt* and *taxes* increased to an enormous extent during this reign; the debt having swelled from about 80 millions to about 1000 millions; and the taxes from 8 to 70 millions sterling.

14. George III., during the last ten years of his life, was afflicted with insanity; and his son, the *Prince of Wales*, acted as *Regent*: and in 1820, the Prince succeeded to the throne, by the title of *George IV.*

CHART OF MODERN CHRONOLOGY.

Chart No. III.

EXPLANATIONS AND REMARKS.

1. The *first column* contains a list of the *English kings* from the foundation of the monarchy under *Egbert* to the present time, with a distinction of the different *families*.

2. A complete list of all the English sovereigns since the time of *William the Conqueror*, is here exhibited; but the names of some of the kings who preceded William, are omitted for want of room.

12. What is said of the British dominions in India?

13. What has been the increase of the public debt and taxes during this reign?

14. What was the state of George III. during the last ten years of his life, and who has succeeded him?

Questions.—EXPLANATIONS, &c. OF THE CHART OF MODERN CHRONOLOGY.

1. What does the first column contain?

2. Is the list complete?

3. The *figures* on the left hand of the names added to the next century above, show the *commencement* of the reign; as, *e. g.* the reign of *William I.* commenced in 1066.

4. The *2d column* contains the names of the most distinguished sovereigns of other countries.

5. The *3d column* exhibits a view of some of the most remarkable *eras* and *revolutions*.

6. In this column it is seen that the *Crusades* commenced near the close of the 11th century, and continued till toward the end of the 13th.

7. It also appears that the *Feudal System* and *Chivalry* prevailed from the 11th to the end of the 15th century. This was the period in which they were at their *height*; but the *Feudal System* prevailed among some nations several centuries earlier, and it is not yet wholly rooted out of Europe.

8. The *4th column* contains the names of the most celebrated *battles*.

9. The *5th column* contains an enumeration of the most important events which have taken place in *Ecclésiastical History*, or which relate to the state and progress of *religion*.

10. From this column it appears that the age of *Scholastic Theology* extended from the 11th century to the end of the 15th, near the commencement of the Reformation.

11. The state of religion during the Middle or Dark Ages, till the time of the Reformation, was extremely low.

12. Those who have separated from the Church of

3. What do the figures on the left hand denote?
4. What does the second column contain?
5. What does the third column exhibit?
6. When does it appear that the Crusades began and ended?
7. When did the Feudal System and Chivalry prevail?
8. What does the fourth column contain?
9. What does the fifth column contain?
10. When did Scholastic Theology flourish?
11. What was the state of religion during the Middle or Dark Ages?
12. What are those styled who have separated from the church of Rome?

Rome, since the beginning of the Reformation, are styled *Protestants*, and have become divided into a great number of different denominations.

13. The most celebrated order of the Roman Catholic church, in modern times, is that of the *Jesuits*, who were instituted, at an early period of the Reformation, and who have caused their influence to be felt in every civilized country, by directing the education of princes and the youth of the higher classes; by their lax system of morals; and by their hostility to civil and religious liberty.

14. The present age is distinguished above those which have preceded it, for the establishment of *Bible societies*, *Missionary societies*, &c., for the purpose of diffusing a knowledge of the Scriptures and of Christianity.

15. The 6th column exhibits a view of the progress of society and improvement, with the names of those by whom many of the most important inventions and improvements have been made.

16. By inspecting this column one may perceive that many matters, arts, and improvements, important to human subsistence, comfort, and intellectual advancement, are of very *modern* invention or introduction.

17. The invention of *gunpowder*, in the 14th century, has totally changed the mode of carrying on war.

18. The invention of the *art of printing*, in the 15th century, has given a wide diffusion to knowledge, which was before confined to comparatively a few, and has, to an extraordinary degree, multiplied books, which, before that invention, were extremely scarce, and to be procured only by the rich; but they are now put within the reach of all classes.

13. What is said of the Jesuits?

14. For what is the present age distinguished?

15. What does the sixth column exhibit?

16. What may be seen by inspecting this column?

17. What has been occasioned by the invention of gunpowder?

18. What effect has been produced by the invention of the art of printing?

19. The 7th and last column, on the Chart, exhibits the names of some of the most *eminent men* that have flourished in each century, since the year 800.—Those in *Italics* were *ecclesiastics* or *clergymen*.

20. The *Middle* or *Dark Ages* are usually considered as ending at the same time with the Eastern Empire of the Romans, about the middle of the 15th century; though literature had, before that time, begun to revive in some parts of Europe, particularly in *Italy*.

21. The most admired of the Saracen philosophers was *Averroës*, who flourished in the latter part of the 12th century, and the beginning of the 13th.

22. Some of the most distinguished men among the *Scholastics*, were *Abelard*, *Thomas Aquinas* (the most celebrated metaphysician of the Middle Ages), *Bonaventure*, *Albertus Magnus*, *Roger Bacon* (a great mathematician and natural philosopher), *Duns Scotus*, and *William Occam*.

23. In the revival of literature in modern times, *Italy* has the honour of having taken the lead; afterward followed *France*, *England*, *Germany*, &c.

24. The classic literature of modern *Italy* may be considered as beginning with her great poet *Dante*, at the commencement of the 14th century. Some of her other principal poets are *Petrarch*, *Ariosto*, and *Tasso*.

25. The 16th century was illustrated by many great men, as well as characterized by important events and revolutions.

26. *Erasmus*, a native of Rotterdam, was the most celebrated scholar of his age; and *Copernicus* of Thorn, in Prussia, was the restorer of the true system of the world.

19. What does the 7th and last column contain?

20. When did the Middle or Dark Ages end?

21. Who was the most admired of the Saracen philosophers?

22. Who were some of the most distinguished Scholastics?

23. What nation took the lead in the revival of modern literature?

24. When may the classic literature of Italy be considered as beginning?

25. What is said of the 16th century?

26. What is said of Erasmus and Copernicus?

27. In the great work of the Reformation, *Luther* took the lead, and among his distinguished coadjutors were *Zwinglius*, *Cranmer*, *Melancthon*, and *Calvin*.

28. English classical literature may be considered as beginning in the reign of *Elizabeth*, with *Shakspeare*, the great English dramatic poet, and *Bacon*, who pointed out the true mode of philosophizing.

29. Some of the most distinguished names that have since appeared in England, are *Milton*, the greatest epic poet of modern times; *Dryden*, *Pope*, *Goldsmith*, and *Cowper*, also eminent poets; *Locke*, the most renowned metaphysician of England; *Newton*, the greatest mathematician and astronomer; *Addison* and *Johnson* admired as elegant writers.

30. The most flourishing period of French literature was during the reign of *Louis XIV.* in the latter half of the 17th century, and the beginning of the 18th, being illustrated by *Des Cartes*, *Pascal*, *Corneille*, *Racine*, *Fenelon*, and many other distinguished men.

31. *Camoens*, the poet, is the chief boast of Portugal, and *Cervantes* is the most distinguished name in Spanish literature.

32. *Kepler* of Germany, and *Galileo* of Italy, were the most eminent astronomers of their age.

33. *Leibnitz* holds the first rank among the philosophers of Germany, and *Linnæus* of Sweden is the most distinguished naturalist of modern times.

27. Who were some of the chief Reformers?

28. When does English classical literature commence?

29. What are some of the most distinguished men that have since appeared in England?

30. When was the most flourishing period of French literature?

31. What is said of Camoens and Cervantes?

32. What is said of Kepler and Galileo?

33. What is said of Leibnitz and Linnæus?

Questions on the Chart of Modern Chronology.

1. Who was the first king of England?

2. When was Alfred king? 3. Canute?

4. Who were the kings of the Norman family?

5. Who of the Plantagenet? 6. Lancaster?

7. York? 8. Tudor? 9. Stuart? 10. Brunswick?
11. In what century did Charlemagne flourish?
12. Ghenghiz-Khan? 13. Timur Bek? 14. Charles V.?
15. Henry IV.? 16. Louis XIV.? 17. Peter the Great?
18. Frederic the Great? 19. Bonaparte?
20. Who were some of the principal sovereigns of the 9th century? 21. Of the 10th? &c.
22. What were some of the principal eras and revolutions of the 9th century? 23. Of the 10th? &c.
24. What battle took place in the 9th century?
25. In the 10th? &c.
26. What facts and events relating to religion are enumerated in the 9th century? 27. In the 10th? &c.
28. What inventions and improvements originated in the 9th century? 29. In the 10th? &c.
30. What eminent men are enumerated in the 9th century?
31. In the 10th? &c.

AMERICA.

DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT.

1. The discovery of America was the greatest achievement of the kind ever performed by man ; and considered in connexion with its consequences, it is the greatest event of modern times.

2. Some of the consequences which have flowed from it, have been a great increase of commerce ; the introduction of new and important articles of trade ; a great augmentation of the precious metals in circulation throughout the world ; a new impulse to colonization ; and a wide extension of civilization and of Christianity.

3. This discovery was made in 1492, by *Christopher Columbus* of Genoa, who sailed under the patronage of queen *Isabella* of Spain.

4. The part first discovered was called *St. Salvador*, one of the *Bahama Islands* ; and soon after the islands of *Cuba* and *St. Domingo*, or *Hayti*, were visited.

5. The passage to *India* round the *Cape of Good Hope* (discovered by *Vasco de Gama* five years after the discovery of America) was not yet known, and the merchandise of that part of the world was brought up the Red sea, and transported across the land to *Alexandria*, and thence to Europe.

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1. What is said of the discovery of America ?
 2. What have been some of the consequences of it ?
 3. When and by whom was this discovery made ?
 4. What part was first discovered ?
 5. How was the merchandise of India, before this period, conveyed to Europe ?

6. To find a passage to the *East Indies* by sea, had long been an object of pursuit; and it was in quest of such a passage that Columbus undertook his voyage; and having reached the islands which he discovered by a western route, he denominated them the *West Indies*.

7. In 1498, Columbus discovered the continent of *South America*; and the next year it was also discovered by *Americus Vesputius* of Florence, who claimed to be the first discoverer, and from him the continent has been improperly called *America*.

8. In 1521, *Cortez* at the head of a small band of Spaniards, completed the conquest of the great empire of *Mexico*.

9. In 1531, *Pizarro* at the head of only 180 Spaniards, invaded the kingdom of *Peru*, which was soon after subdued.

10. At the time of the invasion of the Spaniards, the *Mexicans* and *Peruvians* had made great progress towards civilization, having considerable knowledge of agriculture, architecture, sculpture, and the working of the precious metals.

11. The French in the reign of Francis I., discovered *Canada*, which they first named *New France*, and took possession of the country in the name of the king.

12. In 1584, the celebrated *Sir Walter Raleigh*, under the patronage of queen Elizabeth, discovered the country of *Virginia*, so named from the queen; and he and some others made attempts to form settlements, which proved unsuccessful.

13. It was the practice of Europeans, the example having been set by *Columbus* himself, to take possession

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6. What object had Columbus in view in his voyage?
 7. When was South America discovered, and from whom was the continent named?
 8. When and by whom was Mexico conquered?
 9. Who conquered Peru?
 10. What is said of the Mexicans and Peruvians at the time of the conquest?
 11. What country did the French discover?
 12. When and by whom was Virginia discovered?
 13. What was the practice of Europeans with regard to the countries which they visited?

of the parts of America which they visited, by the pretended right of discovery. The original inhabitants were treated as if they had no rights, and were no more owners of the soil than the beasts of the forest.

14. The pope granted to the sovereigns of Spain the countries discovered by their subjects; and the propagation of Christianity was held out as the reason for taking possession of them; and this was made the pretext for every species of injustice and cruelty, which the defenceless inhabitants of America were destined to experience from Cortez, Pizarro, and other unprincipled invaders.

15. The Spaniards who first visited America came chiefly in the pursuit of gold and silver; and millions of the wretched natives were subjected to a kind of annual conscription called the *meta*, by which they were compelled to perform in the mines a service so hard and unhealthy, that it proved fatal to about one third of those who were thus employed.

16. The discovery and settlement of America also gave rise to that foul stigma on Christendom, the *African slave trade*, by which millions of the unhappy Africans have been torn from their native country, and doomed to a miserable servitude.

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14. What was held out as the pretext for taking possession of America?
 15. To what hardships were the natives subjected by the Spaniards?
 16. To what other system of injustice did the discovery and settlement of America give rise?

THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION I.

Settlement and Early History of the Colonies ; from 1607 to 1682.

1. From the first settlement of this country to the declaration of independence, in 1776, the inhabitants were in a state of colonial subjection to Great Britain, and were styled *the British Colonies in America*.

2. The colonization of this country originated either in religious persecution, carried on in *England* against the *Puritans* and other denominations of Christians, or in schemes of adventurers, who set out for the new world in pursuit of gain.

3. It was the former cause which peopled the colonies of *New England*, and it is to the latter that the colonies of *Virginia* and *New-York* owed their origin. These may be considered as the original or parent colonies.

4. These colonies struggled long with hardships and difficulties incident to all new establishments, on barbarous shores, remote from civilized society ; and were at times reduced to great extremities by sickness, want, and the hostilities of the Indians, insomuch that it was, several times, resolved to abandon the settlement of the country as impracticable.

Questions.—THE UNITED STATES. *Section I.*

1. What was the condition of the inhabitants of this country before 1776 ?
2. In what did the colonization of this country originate ?
3. What colonies were settled by the influence of these causes ?
4. What is said of their early condition ?

5. The first successful attempt of the English to establish a colony in America, was made, in 1607, by 105 adventurers, who founded a town on James river in Virginia, and named it *Jamestown*, in honour of king James I.

6. The name of the first president was *Wingfield*; but the most distinguished among the adventurers was captain *John Smith*, a man of talents, courage, and enterprise, who was the second year chosen president; and who has been styled the Father of the colony.

7. The most powerful Indian chief, at this time in the region, was *Powhatan*, whose daughter *Pocahontas* is celebrated in the early history of Virginia, for her services in preserving peace between the colonists and Indians, and who was married to one of the English planters.

8. In the year 1610, the colonists suffered a famine so severe and distressing, that they were reduced, in the space of six months, from nearly 500 to 60. This calamitous season was known, for many years, by the name of *The starving time*.

9. The first adventurers came out with the hope of acquiring wealth by the discovery of the precious metals; but in this they were disappointed.

10. In 1616, the cultivation of *tobacco* was introduced, and it soon became the chief object of attention to the colonists, constituted the principal part of their property, and formed the medium of trade.

11. The colony, having received repeated accessions by new arrivals, and having suffered severe reverses by sickness, want, and hostilities with the Indians, at length enjoyed a considerable degree of prosperity.

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5. What account is given of the first successful attempt of the English to establish a colony in America?
 6. Who was the first president, and who the most distinguished adventurer?
 7. What is said of Powhatan and Pocahontas?
 8. What calamity happened to the colonists in 1610?
 9. What was the object of the first adventurers?
 10. What became their chief object of attention?
 11. Did the colony eventually flourish?

12. During the government of *Sir William Berkeley*, which commenced in 1639, and lasted nearly forty years, the colony was generally prosperous.

13. It suffered, however, considerably by restrictions imposed upon its trade by the British government, which finally, near the end of Berkley's administration, gave rise to a calamitous insurrection, known by the name of *Bacon's Rebellion*, so called from its leader.

14. In 1609, *Henry Hudson*, an Englishman, in the service of the Dutch, discovered the noble river which bears his name.

15. The *Dutch* took possession of the country and called it *New Netherlands*; and two forts were erected in or about the year 1614, one at *Albany*, the other on *Manhattan island*, where the city of *New York* now stands.

16. While in possession of the Dutch, the government of the colony was administered by three successive governors, viz. *Van Twiller*, *Kieft*, and *Stuyvesant*.

17. In 1664, the *English* under the command of colonel *Nicholls*, took the country from the Dutch, and its name was changed to *New York*, in honour of the Duke of York, to whom it had been granted by Charles II.

18. In 1620, the settlement of *Plymouth colony*, which was the first permanent settlement in New England, was commenced at *Plymouth*, now in Massachusetts, by 101 *English Puritans*, who formed a part of the congregation of *Mr. John Robinson*.

19. This congregation, having been several years before driven from England by persecution, had fled to *Holland*; but a part of them were, at length, induced to

12. What was its state during Sir William Berkley's government?

13. What evils did it suffer?

14. Who discovered Hudson river?

15. What measures did the Dutch take?

16. By whom was the colony governed?

17. What took place in 1664?

18. What account is given of the settlement of Plymouth?

19. What is related of Mr. Robinson's congregation?

seek in the wilds of America, an asylum, where they might enjoy civil and religious liberty.

20. They landed on the 22d of December, and began to prepare habitations. They were soon after visited by distressing sickness, which, in the space of the first three months, carried off about one half of their number.

21. They instituted a republican form of government, and chose *John Carver* for their first governor. A military organization was likewise formed, and *Miles Standish* was elected captain.

22. In 1621, they formed a treaty of peace and friendship with *Massasoit*, who was sachem of the Wampanoags, and the most powerful Indian chief in the region; and from him the name of *Massachusetts* is derived.

23. This treaty, which was of great importance to the colony, was strictly observed till the commencement of Philip's war, a period of 54 years.

24. In 1628, the foundation was laid of the colony of *Massachusetts Bay*, by a company of adventurers under *John Endicott*, who formed a settlement at *Naumkeag*, now *Salem*.

25. In 1630, 1500 persons under governor *John Winthrop*, arrived at Charlestown, and soon afterward commenced the settlement of *Boston* and other towns in the vicinity.

26. The colonies of *Connecticut*, *New Haven*, and *Rhode Island*, were soon afterward commenced; and in the space of 20 years, the settlements were widely extended in various parts of New England.

27. The support of religion and the promotion of education received the early and particular attention of the colonists; and in ten years after the first settlement of

20. When did they land, and what befel them?

21. What government did they establish?

22. With what Indian chief did they form a treaty?

23. What is said of this treaty?

24. When and by whom was the colony of Massachusetts Bay founded?

25. What took place in 1630?

26. What other colonies were soon after founded?

27. To what subjects did the colonists give particular attention?

Massachusetts Bay, *Harvard College* was founded at *Cambridge*.

28. The *Puritans* were generally characterized by their strict morality and zealous piety; but the principles of religious toleration were not in that age understood; and these men who had, on account of their religion, suffered persecution, in their turn, persecuted those who differed from themselves.

29. They landed in the country without having obtained the consent of the natives; yet the general principle upon which they proceeded was, before taking possession of the lands, to procure them of the Indians by regular purchase.

30. During the first 50 years, the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, had but little trouble with the Indians; but the colony of Connecticut, two years after it was first planted, was engaged in a severe contest with the *Pequods*, who were entirely defeated by the colonists under captain *Mason*, with the loss of 600 or 700, being about two thirds of their whole number.

31. In 1643, the four colonies of *Plymouth*, *Massachusetts Bay*, *Connecticut*, and *New Haven*, formed, for their mutual security and welfare, a confederacy by the name of the *United Colonies of New England*, a union which lasted till the colonies were deprived of their charters by James II, a period of more than 40 years.

32. The most general and destructive Indian war in which the colonists were ever involved, took place in 1675 and 1676, with *Philip*, who was king or sachem of the *Wampanoags*, and whose principal residence was at *Mount Hope* in Rhode Island.

33. Philip was a man of great courage and talents, and was at the head of an extensive combination of Indian tribes, formed for the purpose of extirpating the

28. What is related of the Puritans?

29. How did they proceed with regard to the natives?

30. What is said respecting their connexion with the Indians?

31. What union was formed by the colonies?

32. What was the most destructive Indian war that ever took place in New England?

33. What is related of Philip?

colonies, lest they should deprive the natives of their hunting grounds and their independence.

34. The Indians had now acquired, in some degree, the use of fire-arms; and hostilities were conducted with great spirit and energy on both sides, and with the usual ferocity of savage warfare.

35. The greatest battle during the contest, called the *Swamp Fight*, was fought in December, 1675, in the Narraganset country.

36. The colonists under the command of *Josiah Winslow*, governor of Plymouth colony, gained a decisive victory, yet with the loss of 230 men killed and wounded, and among the slain were six captains. The loss of the Indians was estimated at 1000.

37. The next year, the great warrior *Philip* was slain by a party under the famous captain *Church*, and peace was soon after restored.

38. During this war about 600 buildings of the colonists, mostly dwellinghouses, were burnt; about 600 men, comprising a great part of the strength of the country, were slain, besides many women and children; and others were led into a miserable captivity; so that there was scarcely a family or an individual that had not lost a relative or a friend.

39. The founder of *Maryland* was *Sir George Calvert*, *Lord Baltimore*, an eminent Roman Catholic; and the country received its name in honour of *Henrietta Maria*, queen of Charles I.

40. Before the patent was completed, Sir George died, and his son *Leonard Calvert*, was appointed the first governor, and he, together with about 200, commenced a settlement in 1634.

34. How was the war conducted?

35. What was the greatest battle that was fought?

36. By whom were the colonists commanded, and what losses were sustained?

37. What took place the next year?

38. What is related respecting this war?

39. What account is given of the settlement of Maryland?

40. Who was the first governor?

41. In 1682, the celebrated *William Penn*, together with about 2,000 associates, who were mostly, like himself, of the denomination of *Quakers*, commenced the settlement of the country named from him *Pennsylvania*, and the next year he laid out the plan of the city of *Philadelphia*.

42. This great man and wise legislator made civil and religious liberty the basis of all his institutions; and no other colony advanced so rapidly in population and prosperity as this.

43. He treated the Indians with equity and humanity, as men and brethren; and formed with them a treaty of peace and friendship, which was observed inviolate for more than 70 years.

44. In the foundation of *Rhode Island* by *Roger Williams*, of *Maryland* by *Lord Baltimore*, and, on a more extended scale, of *Pennsylvania* by *William Penn*, the free toleration of religion was recognised; and these were the first civil communities in which this liberal and enlightened principle was legally established and acted upon.

SECTION II.

From 1682 to the Peace of Paris 1763.

1. For more than a century after the first permanent English settlement in America, the throne of England was occupied by sovereigns of the *Stuart Family*, the influence of whose arbitrary principles was felt in this country as well as in Great Britain.

2. The Colonies were repeatedly threatened by the

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41. What account is given of the settlement of *Pennsylvania* ?
 42. What did the founder make the basis of his institutions ?
 43. What is said respecting his connexion with the Indians ?
 44. What is said respecting the foundation of *Rhode Island*, *Maryland*, and *Pennsylvania* ?

Questions.—THE UNITED STATES. Section II.

1. What sovereigns reigned in England during the first century after the settlement of *Virginia* ?
 2. What was threatened, and what was done by them ?

king with the loss of their liberties, and in 1686, *Sir Edmund Andros*, having been appointed by James II. governor of New England, arrived in Boston, summoned the Colonies to surrender their charters, and afterward exercised a most oppressive government.

3. But the *Revolution* of 1688, in England, and the accession of William and Mary to the throne, brought deliverance from despotism to the colonies, as well as to Great Britain.

4. *Connecticut* and *Rhode Island* immediately resumed their charters;—that of the former having been concealed in the hollow of an oak in Hartford;—and the colonies of *Plymouth* and *Massachusetts Bay* were united into one, under a new charter.

5. Though the Revolution in England restored to the colonies their liberties, yet it subjected them to the evils of two successive wars with the French and Indians, one during the reign of William and Mary, the other during that of queen Anne, and ending with the peace of *Utrecht*, in 1713.

6. During the 25 years preceding this peace, the Colonies had enjoyed only 4 or 5 years of exemption from war.

7. The sufferings of the people were severe; their prosperity greatly checked; about 8,000 young men, the flower of the country, had been sacrificed in war; and most families were in mourning for the loss of friends.

8. After the peace of *Utrecht*, the country enjoyed, for about 30 years, a state of comparative tranquillity.

9. In 1744, another war broke out between England and France, which was rendered memorable in America by the capture of the strongly fortified town of *Louisburg*, on the island of Cape Breton, by troops from New England, under the command of *Sir William Pepperell*.

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3. What was the effect of the Revolution in England?
 4. What took place afterward?
 5. To what evils did the Revolution subject the colonies?
 6. What was their condition during 25 years preceding the peace of *Utrecht*?
 7. What is related respecting their calamities?
 8. What was their condition after the peace of *Utrecht*?
 9. By what was the war which broke out in 1744 rendered memorable?

10. The news of this brilliant achievement excited the French government to send, in 1746, under the command of the *Duke of d'Anville*, a more formidable armament than had ever before been destined against North America, consisting of 11 ships of the line and 30 smaller vessels, with a large military force.

11. But the issue of this enterprise is one of the most extraordinary events recorded in modern history. In consequence of tremendous storms and mortal sickness, and also of the death of the principal commanders, the expedition failed of accomplishing a single object for which it was sent; and the whole design against this country was frustrated without the intervention of human aid.

12. An end was put to the war by the peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle* in 1748, soon after which the French made great exertions to extend their line of military posts from Canada to the Mississippi; which brought on a contest between them and the Ohio Company.

13. The British government being informed of the proceedings of the French, directed the Americans to oppose them by force of arms; and also sent naval and land forces from England.

14. In 1755, an expedition was sent against *Fort du Quesne* (now *Pittsburg*), under the command of general *Braddock*, who had two English regiments, and a body of colonial troops under the command of *George Washington*, then a young man with the rank of colonel.

15. *Braddock*, being attacked by a party of French and Indians in ambush, was entirely defeated, and was himself slain; and the surviving troops were led off by *Washington*.

16. Another expedition under the command of general *Johnson*, was sent, the same year, against *Crown Point*;

10. What measures did the French government take?

11. What is related of this enterprise?

12. By what was this war ended, and what took place afterward?

13. What course did the British government take?

14. What enterprise was then undertaken?

15. What was the issue of this expedition?

16. What other expedition was undertaken?

and a battle was fought on the banks of *Lake George*, in which the French were defeated, and *Dieskau*, their commander, was mortally wounded.

17. In the campaigns of 1756 and 1757, little was accomplished ; but in 1758, *Mr. Pitt*, afterward *Lord Chatham*, having been placed at the head of the British administration, measures were taken for prosecuting the war with spirit.

18. *Louisburg*, which had been restored to the French, was again, in 1758, taken by general *Amherst* and admiral *Boscawen*.

19. *Fort du Quesne* was also taken by general Forbes, and its name changed to *Pittsburg* ; but general *Abercrombie*, in making an attack on *Ticonderoga*, met with a severe repulse.

20. In 1759, *Ticonderoga* and *Crown Point* were taken by general *Amherst* ; and *Niagara* by general *Prideaux*.

21. The celebrated general *Wolfe* engaged in a more arduous enterprise, namely, the reduction of the city of *Quebec*, a place of immense strength, protected by about 10,000 men, under *Montcalm*, an able French general.

22. *Wolfe* undertook, during the night, to lead his army, consisting of 8,000 men, up a steep precipice ; and before sun-rise, his troops were arrayed on the Heights of Abraham behind the city.

23. A severe battle ensued, in which the French were entirely defeated, and the two great rivals, *Wolfe* and *Montcalm*, were both mortally wounded.

24. This battle was followed by the reduction of the city, and ultimately by that of all *Canada*, which, together with *Nova Scotia* and the island of *Cape Breton*, was confirmed to England by the peace of *Paris*, in 1763.

25. The success of this war, joyful as it was to Great

17. What is said of the campaigns of 1756 and 1757 ?

18. By whom was Louisburg again taken ?

19. What other events took place in 1758 ?

20. What places were taken in 1759 ?

21. What enterprise was undertaken by general Wolfe ?

22. How did he proceed in the design ?

23. What then took place ?

24. By what was this battle followed ?

25. How did the success of this war affect the colonies ?

Britain, was still more so to the Colonies, who now expected a release from the heavy calamities which they had long suffered from hostilities with the French and Indians.

SECTION III.

From the Peace of Paris in 1763, to the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

1. Notwithstanding the calamitous effects of the long and distressing wars with the French and Indians, the Colonies had made rapid progress in wealth and population; and at the peace of 1763, they had risen to a high state of prosperity, abounding in individuals of enterprise and talents.

2. After the conquest of Canada had freed the Colonies from the evils of war, the mother country began speedily to assert her sovereignty over them, and to interfere in their civil concerns, in a manner which excited the most serious alarm.

3. The British parliament formed a plan of raising a revenue by taxing the Colonies, the pretext for which was, that Great Britain might obtain indemnification for the great expenses of the late war made in their defence.

4. But the Colonies denied the right of Great Britain to tax them at all, contending "that *taxation and representation* were inseparable; and that they could not be safe, if their property could be taken from them without their consent."

5. In 1765, the famous *stamp act* was past, laying a duty on all paper used for instruments of writing, as deeds, notes, &c., and declaring writings on unstamped materials null and void.

Questions.—THE UNITED STATES. *Section III.*

1. What is said of the prosperity and condition of the Colonies?
2. What course did the mother country now take?
3. What was the pretext for taxing the Colonies?
4. What ground did the Colonies take?
5. What act was passed by parliament in 1765?

6. The news of this measure caused a great sensation throughout the country; the crown officers were, in some instances, treated with violence and outrage; and the merchants bound themselves to a resolution not to import any more goods from Great Britain, until the act should be repealed.

7. A *Colonial Congress*, composed of delegates from nine of the Colonies, met, in 1765, in *New York*, published a declaration of their rights and grievances, insisting particularly on the right of exclusively taxing themselves, and complaining loudly of the stamp act.

8. This act was never executed; and in 1766, it was repealed; but the repeal was preceded by a declaration of parliament, "that they had, and of right ought to have, the power to bind the Colonies in all cases whatsoever."

9. The same year parliament passed an act, imposing duties upon glass, paper, painters' colours, and tea; and two regiments of British troops were sent to Boston.

10. On the 5th of March, 1770, an affray took place between the soldiers and some Bostonians, in which three of the latter were killed, and five dangerously wounded. The persons concerned in their death were tried, and all acquitted except two, who were convicted of manslaughter.

11. In 1770, all the duties were repealed except the one of *three pence on tea*; but the colonists were determined to resist the principle of taxation in every shape; and the inhabitants of New-York and Philadelphia returned to England the tea ships which were sent to those cities; and in Boston, some persons, disguised as Indians, threw the tea from the ships into the water.

12. (1774.)—Boston being regarded as the principal seat of rebellion, parliament passed an act, called the

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6. What effects did the news of this measure produce?
 7. What public measure was then adopted?
 8. What was the fate of the stamp act?
 9. What act did parliament then pass?
 10. What took place on the 5th of March 1770?
 11. What course was taken with regard to tea?
 12. What measure was taken in 1774, with respect to Boston?

“*Boston Port Bill*,” by which all intercourse with that town by water, was prohibited.

13. In May, general *Gage* arrived in Boston, commissioned as governor of Massachusetts and commander of the British forces, and was soon followed by more troops, with military stores.

14. The Colonists now seeing that it was the determination of the British government to reduce them to submission by force of arms, took measures to prepare themselves for the contest, by enrolling men and collecting military stores.

15. A new Congress, known by the name of the *Continental Congress*, consisting of 55 delegates, met at Philadelphia in September, made a declaration of rights, and drew up an address to the king, another to the people of Great Britain, and a third to the Colonies.

16. The difference between the two contending parties, was immense. Great Britain was the first maritime power in the world, and possessed well disciplined armies, and vast resources: the Colonies were comparatively destitute; and their want of regular troops, arms, and ammunition, and especially of money, embarrassed all their operations, during the continuance of the contest.

17. (1775.)—A body of troops was sent by general *Gage* to seize some military stores at *Concord*; and on their passage through *Lexington*, on the morning of the 19th of April, about 70 men were found under arms, who, being ordered to disperse by the British commander, and not immediately obeying, were fired upon, and 8 of them were killed.

18. This was the commencement of the war. The Americans immediately secured the forts and arsenals throughout the colonies, raised regular forces, and collected a considerable army in the vicinity of Boston.

13. When, and in what capacity, did general *Gage* arrive?

14. What measures did the Colonists now adopt?

15. What Congress met, and what did it do?

16. What is said respecting the two contending parties?

17. What were the circumstances of the affair at *Lexington*?

18. What measures did the Americans now take?

19. In May, the second Continental or General Congress met at Philadelphia, and adopted the appellation of *United Colonies*; and the same month generals *Howe*, *Burgoyne*, and *Clinton*, with large reinforcements of British troops, arrived at Boston.

20. The Americans having determined if possible to dislodge the British forces in Boston, a detachment of 1,000 men under the command of colonel *Prescot*, was ordered to throw up, in the night of the 16th of June, a breastwork on *Bunker's Hill* in Charlestown.

21. The next day the Americans were attacked by general *Howe* at the head of 3,000 men, and after a desperate resistance, they were compelled, by the want of ammunition, to retreat, though their loss was less than half as great as that of the enemy.

22. While the British troops were advancing, general *Gage* gave orders to set fire to *Charlestown*; and the whole town, consisting of about 400 houses, was laid in ashes.

23. Congress agreed upon Articles of Confederation, in which all the 13 Colonies united; drew up a declaration, justifying their resistance; and appointed to the supreme command of the American army *George Washington*, a member of their body from Virginia, who, on the 2d of July, arrived at *Cambridge*, where he established his head-quarters.

24. An unsuccessful expedition was sent to *Canada* under the command of general *Montgomery*, who was slain in an assault on Quebec, and his army repulsed.

25. The American army investing Boston now amounted to about 15,000 men, but for want of arms, ammunition, &c., it had hitherto remained inactive.

26. (1776.)—Early this year general Washington resolved to expel the British from Boston, and for this

19. What next took place?

20. What step did the Americans then take?

21. What next followed?

22. What measure did general Gage adopt?

23. What was now done by Congress?

24. What expedition was undertaken?

25. What is said of the American army investing Boston?

26. What did Washington resolve upon early in 1776?

purpose, on the night of the 4th of March, a battery was erected on *Dorchester Heights*, near enough for annoying them.

27. General *Sir William Howe*, who had succeeded general Gage as commander in chief, was compelled to evacuate the town, and sailed with his army to Halifax ; and on the 17th of the month, general Washington triumphantly entered it, to the great joy of the inhabitants.

28. On hearing the news of the battle of Bunker Hill, the British government adopted measures for making a great increase of their army, and for taking into their service 16,000 *Hessians*, as mercenaries, to reduce the Americans. They also prohibited all intercourse with the Colonies, and declared their property on the high seas to be forfeited to those who should capture it.

29. The Americans had hitherto been contending, not for independence, but for constitutional liberty.

30. But the hostile measures of the British government, and other circumstances, produced a great change in the public mind ; and a motion in favour of a *Declaration of Independence*, was made, and after a full discussion of the question in Congress, it was carried by an almost unanimous vote, on the memorable *4th of July, 1776*.

SECTION IV.

From the Declaration of Independence in 1776, to the close of the war in 1783.

1. General Washington, believing that the occupation of so important and central a position as that of *New York*, would be a favourite object with the British, removed with his army to that city ; and soon afterward

27. What was the issue of this proceeding ?

28. What course did the British government take, on hearing of the battle of Bunker Hill ?

29. For what had the Americans been hitherto contending ?

30. What measures were they now induced to take ?

Questions.—THE UNITED STATES. *Section IV.*

1. What were the next movements of the two armies ?

general Howe arrived there, and was joined by his brother, admiral *Lord Howe*, with a great naval armament.

2. The British troops now brought together, amounted to nearly 30,000 men; to these general Washington could oppose only about 17,000, most of them without experience or discipline.

3. On the 27th of August, a battle was fought between *Brooklyn* and *Flatbush*, and the Americans under general *Sullivan*, met with the greatest defeat that they suffered during the war.

4. In the heat of the engagement Washington crossed over from New York to Brooklyn, and during the night of the 29th, under the cover of a thick fog, made an admirable retreat.

5. On the 28th of October, the battle of *White Plains* was fought, in which the British had the advantage, and soon after general Howe reduced *Fort Washington* on the Hudson, containing a garrison of upwards of 2,000 men.

6. Washington then retreated with his army through New Jersey, and crossed over to the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, being pursued by the British troops under *Lord Cornwallis*, who, after arriving at the river, went into winter quarters.

7. The aspect of the American affairs was now exceedingly gloomy. The campaign had been unsuccessful; the army was greatly reduced, and very destitute; many of the friends of liberty were disheartened; and many abandoned the cause and joined the British.

8. Washington, aware of the importance of striking some effectual blow, in order to animate the expiring hopes of the country, on the night of the 27th of December, crossed the Delaware, fell upon the enemy at *Trenton*, by surprise, and took the whole body, consist-

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2. What was the number of men in each army?
 3. What battle was fought, and with what result?
 4. What was accomplished by Washington?
 5. What were the next events that occurred?
 6. What movement did Washington then make?
 7. What was now the state of the American affairs?
 8. What successes did Washington soon after gain?

ing of about 1,000 Hessians ; and on the 3d of January, he defeated a party of British troops at *Princeton*.

9. (1777.)—General Howe, after directing some operations in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, conveyed his army by water to the Chesapeake, and landed at the head of navigation on Elk river, with a view of taking possession of Philadelphia.

10. Washington, with a design to frustrate the object of Howe, put his army in motion, and on the 11th of September, a battle was fought on the *Brandywine*, in which the Americans were defeated.

11. Howe soon after took possession of Philadelphia, but stationed the principal part of his army at *German-town*, where they were attacked by Washington, who was repulsed with severe loss.

12. During these inauspicious operations in the Middle States, important events were taking place in the north. In June, a large army invaded the States through Canada, took *Ticonderoga*, and proceeded to *Fort Edward* on the Hudson.

13. From this place a detachment was sent to destroy some stores at *Bennington* ; but they were, on the 16th and 17th of August, entirely defeated by a body of Vermont and New Hampshire militia, under general *Stark*.

14. On the 19th of September, an obstinate engagement took place at *Stillwater*, between the British under general *Burgoyne*, and the Americans under general *Gates*.

15. Soon after, the British troops were so confined by natural objects and by the Americans, in a narrow pass, at *Saratoga*, that Burgoyne and his whole army, consisting of 5,752 men, were compelled, on the 17th of October, to surrender as prisoners of war.

-
9. What were the movements of Howe early in the year 1777 ?
 10. What did Washington do, and what followed ?
 11. What were the next movements ?
 12. What events took place in the north ?
 13. What is said respecting the engagement at Bennington ?
 14. What engagement next took place ?
 15. What soon after happened to the British army ?

16. This surrender of Burgoyne excited the liveliest joy among the Americans, and inspired them with high confidence with regard to their ultimate success ; it had also great influence in deciding the *French* government to enter into a treaty of alliance and friendship with the United States, which was soon after signed at *Paris*.

17. (1778.)—At the opening the campaign of 1778, general Howe was succeeded by general *Sir Henry Clinton* as commander in chief, who determined now to concentrate the British forces in the city of New-York.

18. Washington attempted to interrupt the progress of the enemy, and an engagement took place between the two armies, near *Monmouth* court house. After the battle the British troops retreated to New York, and remained inactive during the summer.

19. In July, a French fleet of 12 ships of the line and 4 frigates, arrived at the entrance of the Delaware, and a plan was concerted to attack the British troops at *Newport*, but it proved unsuccessful.

20. On the 29th of August, an indecisive engagement took place on *Rhode Island* between the British under general *Pigott*, and the Americans under general *Sullivan*.

21. (1779.)—The operations of the war in 1779, were not of any decisive consequence ; the exertions of the Americans were enfeebled by their want of pecuniary resources, and the French fleet accomplished nothing of importance.

22. Some of the most considerable events of this year were the reduction of the British garrison at *Stony Point*, on the Hudson, by general *Wayne* ; the defeat of the American general *Ash*, at *Briar Creek*, in South Carolina, and an unsuccessful attack upon the British, in *Savannah*.

16. What was the effect of this surrender ?

17. By whom was general Howe succeeded in 1778 ?

18. What engagement next took place ?

19. What occurred in July ?

20. What engagement soon after followed ?

21. What is said of the operations in 1779 ?

22. What were some of the most considerable events ?

23. (1780.)—In 1780, South Carolina became the chief seat of the war; and on the 17th of May, the city of *Charleston* fell into the hands of the British, general *Lincoln* with the American garrison of 2,500 men, being compelled to capitulate.

24. On the 16th of August, the Americans under the command of general *Gates*, were defeated in a severe engagement at *Camden*, by the British under *Lord Cornwallis*.

25. The most flagrant instance of treachery during the war, occurred this year. This was the plot of general *Arnold* for delivering into the hands of the enemy the important fortress of *West Point*, on the Hudson.

26. But the design was seasonably discovered, and the unfortunate major *Andre*, the British agent in the affair, was executed as a spy; but *Arnold* escaped, and received of the British a reward for his treason.

27. (1781.)—The operations of the war during the campaign of 1781, were chiefly in the south, and were of great importance.

28. General *Greene* had now the chief command of the southern army; and the principal engagements which took place were those of the *Cow Pens*, *Guilford*, N. C., *Camden*, and *Eutaw Springs*.

29. Early in the season, *Lord Cornwallis* proceeded to Virginia, where he joined other British forces, and after some predatory warfare, he encamped with his army at *Yorktown*.

30. General Washington, whose camp was now at White Plains, in New York, concerted, in conjunction with other officers, a plan for a combined attack on Corn-

23. What state became the chief seat of the war in 1780, and what event happened in May?

24. What battle was next fought?

25. What instance of treachery occurred this year?

26. What further is said of it?

27. What is said of the operations of 1781?

28. Who had now the command, and what engagements took place?

29. What movements did Lord Cornwallis make?

30. What plan was concerted by Washington?

wallis, and by rapid marches he proceeded to Elk river, where there was a considerable army under the *Marquis de Lafayette*.

31. A French fleet arrived seasonably in the Chesapeake, and landed a body of troops to co-operate with the Americans.

32. The whole combined force concentrated under Washington against the British, at *Yorktown*, amounted to 16,000 men.

33. After an ineffectual resistance, *Cornwallis* was compelled, on the 17th of October, to capitulate with his whole army, amounting to 7,073 men.

34. As the surrender of Cornwallis was considered as deciding the war, and establishing the independence of the United States, the news was every where received with inexpressible joy, and a day of public thanksgiving was appointed by congress.

35. On the 30th of November, 1782, provisional articles of peace were signed; and on the 3d of September, 1783, a definitive treaty was concluded, which secured to the *United States* the rank of an *independent nation*.

SECTION V.

From the Close of the War in 1783, to the present Time.

1. When the army was to be disbanded, new and serious difficulties arose concerning the payment of what remained due of their wages and rations.

2. Congress had, by want of resources to carry on the war, been driven to issue vast sums of paper currency, which depreciated so much as to be of little value; and

31. What favourable occurrence took place?

32. What was the whole force under Washington?

33. What was the result of the enterprise?

34. What is said of this surrender?

35. What events followed?

Questions.—THE UNITED STATES. Section V.

1. What difficulties arose on disbanding the army?

2. What sort of currency had been put in circulation?

the troops having been paid in this currency, were deprived of a great part of what was really their due.

3. The officers, reposing confidence in the faith of their country, remained quiet till the close of the war; but were now much alarmed by the apprehension of being disbanded, without having any provision made for the payment of what remained due to them.

4. In this state of feeling, an attempt was made to stir them up to violent measures; but by the influence of Washington it was fortunately counteracted. The officers were induced to confide in the justice of their country; and Congress put their accounts in a train for settlement.

5. On the 3d of November the army was disbanded, and *Washington* resigned his office as commander, and retired as a private citizen to his estate at Mount Vernon.

6. After the close of the war, the government, under the *Articles of Confederation*, was found to be weak and inefficient. Public credit was low. A large national debt has been contracted, but no provision was made for its payment; and in this state of affairs, most of the army notes were sold at from a 6th to an 8th of their nominal value.

7. The necessity of a more efficient general government being, at length, extensively felt, in May, 1787, delegates from the different states met at Philadelphia, and on the 17th of September, they unanimously agreed on the *Federal Constitution*, which being transmitted by Congress to the several states, was, in 1788, ratified by eleven of them, and became the constitution of the United States.

8. Washington was unanimously chosen first presi-

3. What is said respecting the officers?

4. What afterward took place?

5. What course did Washington then take?

6. What was the political state of the country after the close of the war?

7. What account is given of the formation of the Constitution?

8. Who was chosen first president?

dent of the United States, and was inaugurated on the 30th of April, 1789, in the city of New-York.

9. *John Adams* was chosen vice-president; *Thomas Jefferson* was appointed secretary of state, and *Alexander Hamilton* secretary of the treasury.

10. The beneficial effects of the new government were soon felt. Public confidence was restored; commerce revived; the national debt was funded and brought at once to its par value; and the United States suddenly rose from a state of embarrassment and depression to a high degree of national prosperity.

11. Washington having been twice unanimously chosen president, and having administered the government with great advantage to the country, declined a re-election, and again withdrew to his residence at Mount Vernon, and was succeeded in office by *John Adams*.

12. During Mr. Adams's administration the French revolutionary government, having failed of its object of engaging the United States in a war with England, pursued towards them a course of insult and aggression, which ended in open hostilities; but the disputes between the two countries were, not long after, amicably adjusted.

13. At the time of the adoption of the federal constitution, those in favour of it were styled *Federalists*, and those against it *Anti-federalists*; but the names by which the two parties, that have unhappily divided the nation, were afterward generally known, were *Federalists* and *Democrats* or *Republicans*.

14. These parties differed from each other with regard both to foreign and domestic policy. The Federalists accused the Republicans of an undue partiality to France; and the latter charged the former with a similar partiality to England.

9. Who were some of the other principal officers?

10. What were the effects of the new government?

11. Who succeeded Washington as president?

12. What difficulties took place with France during Mr. Adams's administration?

13. What parties arose at the time of the adoption of the Constitution?

14. In what did these parties differ?

15. In 1801, a change took place in public affairs ; and the Republicans having become the majority, succeeded in elevating their candidate, *Thomas Jefferson*, to the presidency, in opposition to Mr. Adams.

16. At the time when Mr. Jefferson came into the office of the presidency, the state of the country was highly prosperous, and so it continued during the first term of his official career, near the end of which he was re-elected by an almost unanimous vote.

17. American commerce having become much annoyed by the arbitrary measures of the two great belligerent nations of Europe, *France* and *England*, on the recommendation of Mr. Jefferson, an *embargo* was laid in December, 1807, on all the shipping of the United States, which was removed in March 1809, and *non-intercourse* with France and England was substituted.

18. In 1809, Mr. Jefferson, having declined a re-election, was succeeded by *James Madison*.

19. The causes of irritation and misunderstanding between the United States and England increasing, Congress, on the recommendation of *Mr. Madison*, passed a bill for declaring *war*, on the 18th of June, 1812.

20. In July, general *Hull* invaded Canada at the head of upwards of 2,000 men, but soon surrendered with his whole army ; and in November, a second attempt was made to invade the province by general *Van Rensselaer*, with 1,000 men, but he was likewise compelled to surrender.

21. Very different success attended the flag of the United States upon the ocean : during this year, three English frigates and one sloop of war were captured by the Americans.

15. What took place in 1801 ?

16. What was the state of the country at this time ?

17. What measures with regard to American commerce were adopted ?

18. By whom was Mr. Jefferson succeeded ?

19. What afterward took place ?

20. What were some of the events of the first year of the war ?

21. What is said of the success of the Americans on the ocean ?

22. The operations of the war in 1813, were attended with alternate successes and reverses. The most brilliant achievement was the capture of the British naval force on *Lake Erie* by commodore *Perry*; and the achievement in which the British most gloried was the capture of the American frigate the *Chesapeake*.

23. In 1814, the British were worsted by the Americans under general *Brown*, in the battles of *Chippewa* and *Bridgewater*; their fleet on *Lake Champlain* was entirely defeated by commodore *Macdonough*; and their army was repulsed with severe loss, at *Plattsburg*, by the Americans under general *Macomb*.

24. During this year the British defeated the American militia at *Bladensburg*, entered *Washington*, burnt the Capitol, and other public buildings; and afterward made an attempt on *Baltimore*, but were repulsed.

25. As the war between the United States and England grew out of the war which had long raged in Europe, the reasons for its continuance ceased when that war had ended; and a treaty of peace was signed by commissioners from the two countries at *Ghent*, in December, 1814.

26. On the 8th of January, before the news of peace had arrived, the British made an attack upon *New Orleans*, but were repulsed by the Americans under general *Jackson*, with the loss of about 2,600 men, while the Americans lost only 13.

27. Mr. Madison, after having filled the office of president during 8 years, was succeeded in 1817, by *James Monroe*, whose administration was generally quiet and prosperous, and who was succeeded, in 1825, by *John Quincy Adams*.

22. What is said of the operations in 1813?

23. What defeats did the British suffer in 1814?

24. What did the British accomplish?

25. Out of what did the war grow, and how did it end?

26. What took place before the news of peace?

27. Who have been the successors of Mr. Madison?

CHART OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

Chart, No. IV.

EXPLANATION.

1. The first column exhibits a list of the *Kings of England* during the colonial government; the *Presidents of Congress* during the revolutionary war, and the government under the articles of confederation; and the *Presidents of the United States* since the adoption of the constitution.

By this it appears that the settlement of the colonies commenced during the reign of James I., and that the Independence was declared during the reign of George III.

2. The second column shows the dates of the first settlement of the different colonies, and also of the admission of such states as have been formed since the declaration of Independence.

3. The third column exhibits the most remarkable eras and events.

4. The fourth column presents a view of the battles and military transactions.

5. The fifth column exhibits a view of the matters which illustrate the progress of society and improvement in this country.

6. The sixth column exhibits the dates of the foundation of the principal literary seminaries.

Questions.—CHART OF AMERICAN HISTORY. EXPLANATION.

1. What does the first column exhibit?

— During whose reign did the settlement commence, and during whose reign did the country become independent?

2. What does the second column show? 3. The third?

4. The fourth? 5. The fifth? 6. The sixth?

7. The seventh column contains a list of some of the most eminent men of this country, with the time of their decease.

8. The eighth column exhibits some of the principal eras relating to other parts of America.

9. It will be perceived that in this Chart the *colonial history*, embracing the period from the first settlement of the country to the declaration of Independence, is represented on a smaller scale than the history subsequent to that event.

7. The seventh? 8. The eighth?

9. What difference respecting the scale is there in the Chart?

Questions.—CHART OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

1. When was *America* discovered?
2. What countries on the continent of America were first conquered?
3. By whom were the conquests and settlements made?
4. By whom was *Brazil* colonized?
5. By whom were *Canada* and *Louisiana* settled?
6. Who was king of England when the first English settlements were made?
7. What other kings reigned during the colonial government?
8. Which of the English colonies was first settled?
9. In what order were the others settled?
10. By whom was *Virginia* settled?
11. New York?
12. Massachusetts and New Hampshire?
13. New Jersey? &c.
14. What were some of the *events* of the 17th century, or from 1600 to 1700?
15. What *military transactions* took place in the same period?
16. What *colleges* were founded in this period?
17. What was the population of *New England* in 1676?
18. What was the population of the *Colonies* in 1700?
19. What were some of the *events* which took place from 1700 to 1776?
20. What were some of the *military transactions* of the same period?
21. What facts are mentioned relating to the *progress of society*?
22. What *colleges* were founded?
23. Who have been the successive *presidents* of the United States?

24. What *states* were admitted between 1776 and 1800?
25. What *eras* and *events* are noticed during the same period?
26. At what place did the revolutionary war commence?
27. What *battles* were fought in 1775 and 1776?
28. What ones in 1777? 29. What ones afterward?
30. What two great *surrenders* of the British took place?
31. What was the closing scene of the war?
32. In what battle did the Americans suffer the severest defeat or greatest loss?
33. What *military transactions* took place after the revolutionary war, and before 1800?
34. What was the *population* of the United States in 1776?
35. What are some of the facts mentioned relating to the *progress of society* from 1776 to 1800?
36. What *colleges* were founded in the same period?
37. What *states* have been admitted since 1800?
38. What events are mentioned since that era?
39. What *military transactions* took place between 1800 and 1812?
40. What British *frigates* were taken in 1812?
41. What defeats did the Americans suffer?
42. What operations of the war took place in 1813?
43. In 1814? 44. In 1815?
45. What facts are mentioned relating to the *progress of society* since 1800?
46. What *colleges* have been established since that time?

EMINENT MEN.

1. Those whose names are printed in *Italics*, were *clergymen*; and those whose names stand between the lines of 1600 and 1700, were distinguished in the early history of the colonies.

2. *John Eliot* and *David Brainerd* were eminent as missionaries among the Indians.

3. *Cotton Mather* was distinguished for learning, and *Jonathan Edwards* as a metaphysician.

Questions.—EMINENT MEN.

1. What were they whose names are in *Italics*.
2. What is said of John Eliot and David Brainerd?
3. What of Cotton Mather and Jonathan Edwards?

4. A great part of those in the list, who died since the year 1775, were distinguished for political or military services during the revolutionary war.

5. *Warren, Montgomery, Mercer, Charles Lee, Greene, Putnam, Steuben, Sullivan, Marion, Wayne, Schuyler, Knox, Gates, and Lincoln*, were generals in the revolutionary war.

6. *Benjamin Franklin*, who was born in Boston in 1706, and died in Philadelphia in 1790, was the most celebrated philosopher that America has produced, and was distinguished particularly for his discoveries in electricity.

7. *David Rittenhouse* of Philadelphia was highly distinguished as a mathematician.

8. *George Washington*, who was born in Virginia in 1732, and died in 1799, furnishes the brightest example that history affords, in the leader of a revolution, of disinterested patriotism and unsullied reputation.

9. *Alexander Hamilton*, born in the island of St. Croix in 1757, was a distinguished statesman, and the founder of the American system of finance.

10. *John Adams* and *Thomas Jefferson* were the two leading members of the committee appointed by congress to prepare the *Declaration of Independence*; of which the latter was the writer, and the former the most powerful advocate. They, each in his turn, filled the first office in the nation, and both died on the 4th of July, 1826, being the 50th anniversary of the day, which their Declaration had rendered illustrious as the era of American Independence.

4. What is said of a great part of those who have died since 1775?

5. Who were generals in the revolutionary war?

6. What is said of Benjamin Franklin?

7. Of David Rittenhouse.

8. Of George Washington.

9. Of Alexander Hamilton?

10. Of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson?



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